

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918

Sixteen
Pages

VOL. X, NO. 236

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED TO MEET AT ONCE

Situation Becomes Extremely
Critical Through Torpedoing
of Steamer Carasa—German
Agents Active in Barcelona

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—As fore-shadowed in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor the report given out with some appearance of authority that Germany accepted the Spanish terms proves to be premature. A semi-official announcement from Berlin repudiates the suggestion. Negotiations are being opened, but the situation has become extremely critical through the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Carasa, and the members of the Cabinet have been summoned to leave the northern seaside resorts and assemble in Madrid immediately.

There is some talk of the Cortes being summoned, and it is noteworthy that the Premier and the Foreign Minister promised this should be done in case it was found necessary for Spain to take some extreme step.

It is reported that German agents in Barcelona are buying up all available petrol to assist in the circulation of their civil war propaganda should it become necessary.

In practically the whole of the non-Germanophile press the sentiment is expressed, with increasing emphasis, that Spain will not enter the war, but will devote herself to maintaining her neutrality. Obviously and admittedly, however, this sentiment embraces no consideration of the possible contingency of Germany declaring war in the event of Spain seizing her ships.

The whole of the Catalan press declares itself satisfied with the Spanish note and glad the country at last does something to assert its dignity. Even the Barcelona Germanophile newspaper, El Dia Gráfico, does not dissent.

Señor Vasquez de Mella, the Jaimista leader and an ardent Germanophile, has made a speech in which he says a serious danger to Spain on which nobody was reckoning, has arisen and that the situation is even more serious than is thought. He says that when the war ends, the European powers will have lost control of the Mediterranean and for the first time in history the new world will have colonies on the old continent.

The Foreign Minister announces that Germany has now made grant of 650,000 pesetas to the family of the musical composer, Señor Granados who, with his wife, was lost in the torpedoed channel steamer Sussex.

There is much uneasiness upon the spread of the movement for a general strike. There are strikes all over Spain and many new ones daily. At Seville, a general strike has been established and there have been serious disturbances at Barcelona.

(Thursday)—Another Spanish steamer, the Carasa, is reported sunk by a submarine and six of the crew lost.

Meanwhile, it is understood, although official confirmation is lacking, that the Spanish note gave Germany six weeks' grace to inform the German commanders before taking over German ships to replace lost tonnage.

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The cabinet council will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

According to the official explanation the meeting will be held to discuss economic problems and the budget, but it is the general belief that other important questions will be brought forward.

Count de Romanones, Minister of Justice, speaking to journalists today, declared there was no occasion for alarm. Other ministers are making great efforts to tranquilize the populace.

BRITISH "SPEAKER" SEEKS REELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lowther, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, has addressed a letter to his constituents, asking them to return him once more if the next general election, which, he writes, cannot now be long delayed, should occur before the end of the war. "When the war ends," he continues, "a new chapter in the history of the nation will begin. That moment would appear a suitable one for a change in the occupancy of the chair," but until then, he feels it his duty to offer his services to the new House of Commons, should the House desire to avail itself of them, and his division be pleased to elect him.

EMPEROR KARL IN CONFERENCE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Munich message states that the Emperor Karl had a long conversation with the King of Bavaria, at which no Austrian or Bavarian statesmen were present. The Austrian Emperor also conferred at length with the Bavarian Premier and War Minister, while the King of Bavaria conferred with Baron Burian.

TWELVE BREWERIES SUSPEND BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Twelve breweries in this district are to close down for an indefinite period. The Pittsburgh Brewing Company owns eight of the breweries and four are owned by the Independent Brewing Company. It is expected that many smaller breweries in Western Pennsylvania will follow suit. Approximately 3000 workmen will be released for more essential employment as a result of the suspension.

OPEN DOOR POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA

Importance Is Emphasized of
Eliminating Entirely All Commercialism in Relations Which
United States Bears to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The time has arrived when public men, conversant with the general situation in Russia and this country's relation thereto, feel that observations should be made on a subject that they consider to be of the most importance not only to Russia but to the future relations of this nation with its allies. After consulting the competent authorities dealing with Russia, this bureau finds that the situation referred to may be best stated in two propositions which, considered together, will bring out the truth which lies at the door of the United States entrance into Russia.

The first of these propositions is as follows: All the speeches of President Wilson since the war began and his private utterances, stated in their simplest terms, pledge the United States unreservedly to absolute unselfishness in this war, and especially in dealing with oppressed and defenseless peoples.

The other proposition is: Various trade and commercial interests are seeking representation on the economic mission to Russia with a view, first, of assisting in the extension of aid to the Russians, and second, of profiting later from the trade relations that might grow out of the gratitude for help given in a time of dire distress.

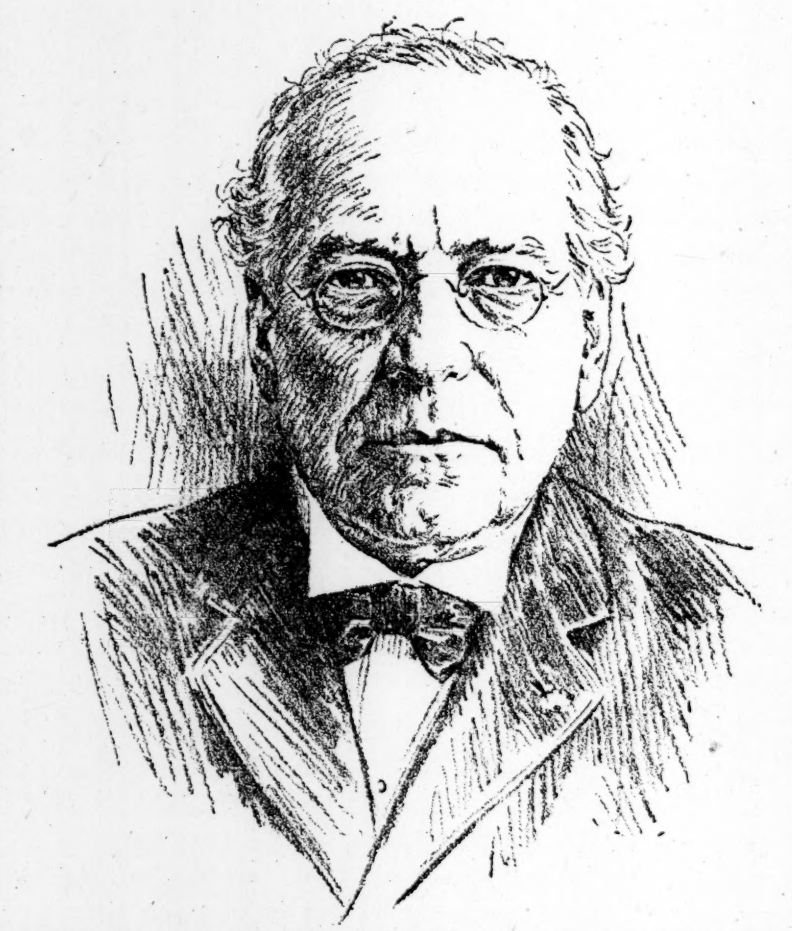
As the real friends of Russia view the two propositions they are diametrically opposed to each other. The type of unselfishness which the President has sought to impress upon the world as the United States' motive in the war is that type which does good for the sake of good, radiates help because it knows naught else to do, and with no hope, nor suspicion of any hope, of reward. The President would raise Russia to her feet, wipe away the memory of those dark days, and go his way empty-handed. The trader, the profiteer and the exploiter would raise Russia to her feet to sell her their goods and buy her leather and wheat.

As the situation has been explained to The Christian Science Monitor, this is the actual condition. The observation here is that if the President's altruism can find expression in deeds that will convince the Russians of the sincerity of the United States, the foundation will be laid for the defeat of Germany's purpose in Russia, but (Continued on page four, column three)

BRITISH PREMIER AND MR. GOMPERS

Mr. Lloyd George, in Reception
to American Labor Leader,
Says That the War Is Above
All for Working Classes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, together with Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Reading and other members of the Government, as well as representatives of labor, in-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Samuel Gompers
American labor leader, who is being accorded a great reception on visit to England.

dustries, and the overseas dominions were present at the official luncheon given the American Labor delegates today at the Carlton Hotel, with Mr. G. N. Barnes as president.

Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his speech said, referring to Mr. Gompers:

"He and I have very largely the same ideals. We conceive we are fighting the same battle, and, when war came, he and I in true Christian spirit, forgave the people who disappointed us, and are fully prepared to cooperate with them for the attaining of the ideals we have always fought for. He has devoted his life and great purpose to democratic progress. He is fighting the same battle now, in war, as he was fighting before the war. It is not that he has changed his mind, it is not that he has changed his direction, it is not that he has altered his purpose, it is not that he has started a new career. He is pursuing the same course, he is climbing toward the same ideals, he is struggling for the same aims as those to which he devoted his long and honorable career before the war."

"In this war," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "all classes have contributed. They have contributed in sacrifice, they have contributed in suffering. There has been no distinction of

(Continued on page four, column five)

NEW AIRMAIL SERVICE TO BE ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
CLEVELAND, O.—A daily aerial mail service is to be established as quickly as possible between Cleveland and Chicago and New York City. It was announced here following a conference between John J. Jordan of the Federal Post Office Department and Munson Havens, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and others. The inauguration of this service is to depend only upon the city's ability to put newly upon the lake front in condition for handling planes. This will be a matter of 30 days or so.

MR. HUGHES ASSAILS BRITISH PACIFICISTS

Australian Prime Minister De-
clares at Glasgow That a
Tariff Scheme Must Protect
British Labor From Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The reception given to Mr. Hughes at St. Andrews Hall, Glasgow, yesterday evening, points to Scotland's intention of making the Australian prime minister as welcome, north of the Tweed, as he has been south of it. The audience was most appreciative of the speech, in which Mr. Hughes spoke of the great effort of the British civilian population during the war, describing the work performed by British women as one of the miracles of the war. But he asked what is to become of this great army of workers, men and women, after the close of the war.

"Are men marked with honorable scars to come back and be forced to jostle elbows with the alien, in fierce competition for jobs, which are all too few. In face of what the war has taught us," continued Mr. Hughes, "in face of the bitter experience of other nations the British people are solemnly warned by certain very superior gentlemen that any change of trade policy will be disastrous to the country. They are particularly emphatic about the consequences to workers of Britain of any impious attempts to change a policy which brought them prosperity before the war."

"In view of the facts, there seems about this solicitude something a little suspicious and overstrained, for what was the social and economic position of the great mass of people before the war? Low wages, millions on the verge of starvation, German goods on our markets, British workmen unemployed, German penetration of so-called British industries, the great key industries of Britain absolutely dependent on Germany for essential raw materials such as dyes and tungsten, complete German control over lead, zinc, copper, tin—these are outlines of the picture of Britain as she was under the policy which, we are told, she must return to after the war."

"Workers of Britain are warned by the pacifists, that any change of our policy will offend Germany, that it will be a declaration of economic war. What kind of Britishers are these pacifists, who say that a policy essential to provide the workers of Britain with regular employment and to develop the resources of the Empire, is the declaration of an economic war? Must Britain be the only nation not to protect her own interests? Australia has adopted a policy, it is said, that will offend Germany—which means economic war, so has America. We believe in it, we are confident that by no other means can we develop our great heritage."

Mr. Hughes at Aberdeen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—"In recognition of the magnificent response made by Australia to the cause of the Empire and in appreciation of the prominent part taken by Mr. W. M. Hughes in Imperial affairs," the Prime Minister of Australia was presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen yesterday. Crowds had assembled at the station to welcome the distinguished visitor, and crowds lined the streets along which the Prime Minister drove to the Labor Bureau, where an enthusiastic reception awaited him on the part of a number of Australian soldiers spending their leave in Scotland.

The presentation ceremony took place at the City Hall, a casket being handed to Mr. Hughes by the Lord Provost, Sir James Taggart.

In his speech, Mr. Hughes paid homage to the great part the men and women of Scotland had played in the war, and he rejoiced, he said, that such a great fighting race considered the Australians worthy to fight by their side. Australia had not shirked her share in the struggle. She had a great continent, greater than France, Germany, Austria and Italy put together, over which she had to keep watch and ward, but she had sent out the flower of her youth and manhood, 331,000 of the Empire's finest fighters. She had contributed vast stores of food to the great British allies, and it had now been arranged that practically the whole American Army was to be clothed with cloth made in Britain from wool grown largely in Australia.

The war, added Mr. Hughes, was costing Australia, a small people, nearly £100,000,000 a year.

Among other functions of a crowded day, the Australian Prime Minister opened the new Chamber of Commerce buildings, while in the evening he addressed a crowded meeting, denouncing the German influence still present in Britain. He also referred to the competition of German subsidized ships, which British shipowners would have to meet again after the war. They will certainly not come to Australia if I have anything to do with it, he said, and they will certainly not come here if Mr. Haylock Wilson and his seamen have their way.

(Continued on page five, column three)

COAL MINERS TO GIVE SERVICES LABOR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
RIMERSBURG, Pa.—Local Union 1305 of the United Mine Workers of America has announced that on Labor Day its members will work from early morning until late at night in the coal mines, and donate their day's earnings to the American Red Cross, thereby increasing the coal output and giving aid to a war relief work.

The members of the Rimersburg Union, several hundred in number, are loyal citizens. Many of them are Austrian born, but they realize the responsibility that has been placed upon them in this war. Heretofore Labor Day has been celebrated in Rimersburg and other near-by points largely in drinking.

CONVICTED I. W. W. ARE SENTENCED

Twenty Years in Prison and Fine
of \$20,000 for Secretary
Haywood and Other Leaders
—Defense to File an Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
CHICAGO, Ill.—William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., was sentenced on Friday to 20 years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., and to pay a fine of \$20,000. Ninety-three other I. W. W. leaders were given penitentiary sentences ranging from that imposed on Haywood down to a year and a day.

Federal Judge Landis made it plain the charge was a pure war charge of conspiring to obstruct the nation in its preparation for war. He traced in an illuminating review the development of the conspiracy.

"That the activities of the organization were necessarily and reasonably calculated to obstruct the activities of the United States," declared Judge Landis in reviewing the case, "not only in the enforcement of the compulsory service law requiring registration on June 5, but to obstruct the activities of the United States in providing itself with war equipment, there can be no kind of doubt. And when men engaged in an enterprise of that character are placed on trial, and the proofs brought out, there is only one thing for a jury to do, and that is to find them guilty. I refer to this because I want nobody to have any doubt in his mind in the way of what has been said in this case about the jury. The jury could not have done anything else on this evidence but find a verdict of guilty."

In graduating his sentences Judge Landis dealt a smashing blow at the disloyal foreign-language press in America. He selected out nearly all of the editors of the I. W. W. foreign-language papers for the heaviest sentence he imposed, that of 20 years and \$20,000 fine.

The penitentiary sentences all carry with them large fines and these fines will probably make it impossible for the I. W. W. to get out on bond. The government will fight any effort that counsel for the convicted men makes to secure their release on bond pending appeal, but in any case should the government be overruled and the higher court permit bail, then bail in an amount large enough to cover the amount of the fine must be raised.

In the cases of the I. W. W. one-year sentences it is doubtful whether an appeal will be taken, since a decision on appeal is not expected by the I. W. W. during the war. These will, therefore, probably begin service of their sentence shortly and appeal be asked on the rest. The sentenced men will remain in the county jail until Friday next until their counsel has had a chance to make his legal pleas.

Ben Schragar, editor of the Polish I. W. W. paper, had his case continued until Nov. 1. His attitude was such as to secure his practical release. Two others fared easily. Meyer Friedman and Glen Roberts, were let off with 10 days in the county jail. These three with three others dealt lightly with Thursday, were the only one of the hundreds of defendants not ordered to the penitentiary.

The 20-year and \$20,000 fine penalty was placed on Haywood and 14 others, 10 years and \$35,000 fine on 34, five years and \$30,000 on 26, five years and \$20,000 on seven, and one year and one day and \$25,000 on 12. Each man was sentenced on each of the four counts, so that the number of years got mounted up, but as the sentences run concurrently, the above is what each faces.

Haywood and the rest of the 20-year men were given six years and \$5000 on the first count, 10 years and \$5000 on the second, two years and \$5000 on the third, and 20 years and \$5000 on the fourth—a total of 38 years and \$20,000.

The judge's sentences, it has been observed, fell heaviest on the ring-leaders and the men who came from foreign countries and used their freedom to incite men of their own tongue, through the foreign-language press to overthrow American institutions. Many of these were aliens. Carl Ahlsten, editor of the Scandinavian I. W. W. paper Allarm at Minneapolis, headed the 20-year sentences. Next came George Andreychine, an alien, editor of the Bulgarian I. W. W. paper in Chicago. Then Forrest Edwards, an

(Continued on page four, column seven)

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S FORCES THREATEN THE SIEGFRIED LINE

British Commander-in-Chief,
Having Broken Hindenburg
Line, Is Now Face to Face
With Drocourt-Quéant Switch

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

A tremendous change has come over the scene, in France and Flanders, since Marshal Foch took over the supreme command. At that moment the Germans were threatening Paris, German shells were falling in Meaux. And though the fact was at the time unknown to the Allies, emplacements had been built, near Château Thierry, for the serious bombardment of the capital. Today, Paris is finally out of danger. And, much more than this, the Germans have been pushed back from Amiens before they could damage "the Bible," as Mr. Ruskin called it, the great cathedral, whose west front is carved with the Bible story; the Nord Railway, from Calais and Boulogne to Paris, with its "Dix minutes d'arrêt" in Amiens itself in times of peace, has been reopened; and von Ludendorff's chance of occupying the Channel ports has faded. "A day in de ewigkeit" after the manner of his more famous countryman, Hans Breitmann's "barty."

Foch Retains the Initiative

More important, perhaps, than any of these things is the fact that Foch has wrested the initiative right out of the hands of von Ludendorff, and seems perfectly able to keep it. The hurried retirement of the Germans, who, in the Noyon sector, left two complete ammunition trains behind them, combined with their manifest desire to take cover in some prepared line of great strength, would be proof of this, quite apart from the sustained rapidity of Foch's own advance.

Foch's Immediate Objective

One thing is certain: that a general holding so tenaciously as Marshal Foch does to the theory of "freedom of action" and "the attack," is not likely to let his present grip of the situation slip from him. His immediate object is, no doubt, the capture of Péronne by the English and Ham by the French. Both towns are on the line, these there will, no doubt, go on a struggle for the plateau of Juvigny, the possession of which would give him an observation point covering all the country to Laon and La Fère, as well as a position outflanking the strong German line along the Chemin des Dames. After that will have come the capture of the important railway junction at Tergnier, as the French close in on the Hindenburg line.

The Quéant Switch

The most interesting development of all, however, is the fact that Sir Douglas Haig, having broken the Hindenburg line from Cambrai to Douai, is face to face with the Siegfried line built behind it for just such an eventuality. The Siegfried line, more popularly known as the Drocourt-Quéant switch, is perhaps the strongest piece of defensive work in the German system. It stretches from Drocourt, some seven miles almost due west of Douai, to Quéant, some 10 miles due west of Cambrai. The terrain itself is naturally adapted for defense, and it has been fortified with all the skill known to the German engineer. If it were to give way, the direct railway communication between Lille and Douai, and Douai and Cambrai, would be at once severed, and the position of the Germans in northern France would become exceedingly precarious. The extraordinarily rapid advance of Sir Douglas Haig has brought him right up to this line, from Hamblaine, some eight miles due west of Arras, to Roubairecourt, seven miles south of Hamblaine. This is, roughly speaking, along half the length of the line, as the whole line is 14 miles long as the crow flies. The operations in front of this line will be by far the most interesting feature of the future fighting, unless Marshal Foch should determine that it is too strong for a frontal attack, and should decide to hold it, whilst endeavoring to turn it. As a matter of fact the sudden advance of the British at Lens may herald an attempt at just such a turning movement, for Lens is a bare five miles north west of Drocourt.

COMMUNIQUE'S

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German War Office issued the following communiqué tonight:

"On the eastern bank of the Ailette west of Folembray the French today obtained a footing for a slight depth. 'Between the Ailette and the Aisne, Franco-American attacks were resumed."

"Between Pont St. Main and Chauvigny heavy enemy attacks were frustrated."

Today's statement says: "On a wide front southeast of Arras great English attacks failed."

"Northeast of Noyon on the Ailette there were local engagements."

"On both sides of the Lys north of the Scarpe there were forefired engagements."

"Southeast of Arras enemy attacks were resumed."

"The enemy assaults yesterday, were

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centered south of the Arras-Cambrai road. Attacks from Cherisy and Fontaine against Hendecourt were beaten back.

"The British penetrated into Bullecourt and Riencourt.

"The eastern part of Bullecourt and Riencourt were recaptured at noon.

"Enemy attacks, extending far northeast of Bapaume, broke down for the most part.

"Five enemy attacks from St. Leger to Mory were made in vain.

"North of the Somme we shifted our defense line running east of Bapaume and northwest of Péronne yesterday. The enemy followed, advancing beyond Bapaume, Comblès, and Maurepas.

"Between Péronne and the Oise and on the west bank of the Somme and the Canal du Nord there was infantry fighting.

"From Noyon strong enemy attacks against our new lines northeast of the town were repulsed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig issued the following communiqué tonight:

"East and north of Bapaume our operations are proceeding in spite of increased enemy resistance.

"We entered Rencourables, Bapaume, and Bancourt and captured Flemicourt, Vaux-Vraucourt.

"We reached the western outskirts of Beugny and captured a number of prisoners.

"At Ecoust St. Mein, the enemy, closely pressed, is maintaining obstinate resistance.

"At Bullecourt and Hendecourt we fell back to the western outskirts of the villages and the German trench systems beyond them, owing to counter-attacks.

"North of Bullecourt and Hendecourt, on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road, the Canadians successfully attacked enemy defenses this morning between Hendecourt and Haucourt. They captured Haucourt and several hundred prisoners.

"South of Bapaume we gained ground.

"East and northeast of Clerly we also have progressed, taking 300 prisoners.

"In the Lys sector the enemy withdrawal is continuing.

"Bailleul was captured by us."

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement reads:

"In spite of the destruction of river bridges our advancing troops crossed the Somme both south and west of Péronne.

"We have taken Clerly-sur-Somme and Comblès. In this area alone we took over 200 prisoners and a few guns yesterday.

"London and West Lancashire troops made important progress yesterday afternoon east of the Sensée River, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt, after hard fighting, together with the powerful German trench systems protecting these villages.

"Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road an attack delivered by Canadian troops early this morning is reported to be developing favorably.

"Astride the River Scarpe, English and Scottish troops continued their advance yesterday and gained valuable ground in the direction of Eperpigny, Hamblain-les-Prés and Plouvain. The village of Remy is held by us.

"A number of prisoners were captured in these operations.

"In the valleys of the Lawe and Lys rivers we continued to push forward."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office in its communiqué issued tonight, says:

"On Friday we ejected the enemy from the eastern bank of the Canal du Nord.

"Although some elements of the enemy still resisted we captured Catigny and Sermaz and crossed the canal at two places opposite Catigny and Beaurains.

"We captured Chevilly and Hill 89 and penetrated Geny further south.

"There was fighting of the fiercest nature north and east of Noyon.

"We are holding Happincourt and Mont Saint Simeon where we have captured several hundred prisoners.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne there was sharp fighting.

"On the north bank of the Ailette we conquered Champs.

"North of Soissons we captured Chavigny and Cuffies and carried our lines to the western border of Crouy.

"Yesterday, we dropped 48 tons of explosives on Pinon Forest and the Ailette passage.

"We brought down 20 German aeroplanes."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued today reads:

"Along the Somme and in the region of the Canal du Nord there was no change during the night.

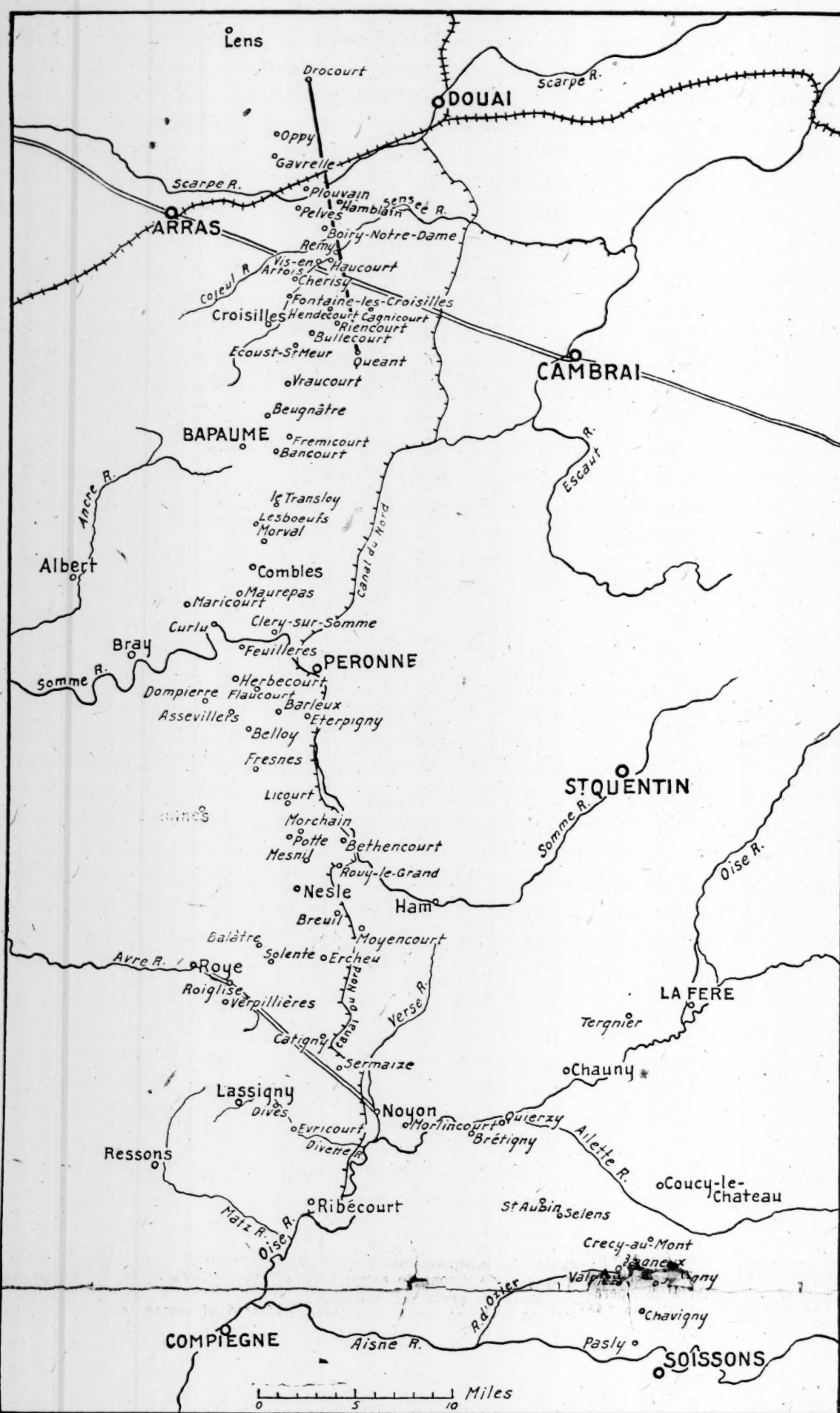
"Between the Ailette and the Aisne, French troops repulsed several German counter-attacks. East of Pasly we maintained our gains.

"Along the Vesle and in Champagne, German raids were without results. The night was quiet on the remainder of the front."

NO STATEMENT AT PRESENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A semi-official Vienna message states while the Austro-Hungarian Government does not intend to withhold any information from the public concerning the government's plans regarding the revision of the constitution, the present situation does not permit of any statement at the moment.



Battlefront from Lens to Soissons

Map shows important points mentioned in the reports of the British and French advance, also the Drocourt-Quéant switch line, which is now threatened by the continued success of Sir Douglas Haig's troops



Map showing Bailleul Town north of the Lys captured by the British troops

INDIAN CONFERENCE ON MONTAGU REFORM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CALCUTTA, India (Friday)—Mr. Surendranath Banerjee has been requested by leaders of the moderate party to preside at an All-India conference which it has been resolved to hold, in order that the moderate opinion in India with regard to the Montagu-Chelmsford reform may be heard, and the scheme thus be protected against the wrecking campaign of extremists.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Russian volunteer army reported to have captured the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, is believed here to be remnants of Russian regular organizations, who scattered to their homes after the peace of Brest-Litovsk. They have been joined by peasants and are understood to be acting as far as possible in cooperation with the anti-Bolshevik forces.

KAISER AND TZAR FERDINAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An official Berlin announcement states that the Kaiser reached Naheim yesterday, to visit the Tzar of Bulgaria.

MAN-POWER BILL IN FINAL STAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration Man-Power Bill passed through its final stages when the Senate late on Friday afternoon adopted the conference report on the bill without a record vote. President Wilson is expected to sign the bill immediately and the decks will be then clear for the chief of staff and the provost marshal-general to proceed to the registration, the classification and the calling of draftees in such quotas as may be necessary to carry out the 80 division program for June 30, 1919.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder has already made the preparations for registering the 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, who come under the new draft and instructions are being sent to the local boards to prepare for the registration.

conference on drafting uniform American and Canadian fighting laws in international waters.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Committee on Productions' award concerning the women tram and bus workers' dispute promises to mark a new and important stage in the equal pay for equal work controversy.

The award practically concedes all the women's demands for equality with the men from the standpoint of remuneration, which provide that increases are to be regarded as war wages and recognized as due to, and dependent on, the existence of abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

Since, however, some claims were submitted in such form as to involve the determination of a general rule, applicable if adopted and established, to women employed in many other industries besides those immediately concerned, the committee ruled that such a question could only be decided on a national basis, and therefore recommended that "the whole question of women's wages and advances should be made a subject of a special inquiry, in which women can take part, and at which all the facts and circumstances which must be taken into account before any general guiding policy can be safely or properly formulated, may be fully investigated and considered."

The government has therefore promptly announced its intention to appoint a committee "to investigate and report as to the relations which should be maintained between the wages of women and men, having regard to the interests of both, as well as to the value of their work." Its recommendations, they add, should have in view the necessity of the output during the war, and the progress and well-being of the industry in future. The committee will consist of Mr. Justice Atkin, Dr. Janet Campbell, Sir Lynden Macassey, Sir W. Mackenzie, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, with Sir Matthew Nathan, secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, as secretary.

FRANCHISE BILL IN HUNGARY IS PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Czechoslovak National Council has received information that the Hungarian Franchise Bill has been passed by the Hungarian Diet. In order to deceive the Magyars, it appears, the proponents of the measure sought to represent the bill as one that would establish a democracy, but the real effects of the measure will be only the further restriction of the rights of the people.

It is stipulated in the bill that every citizen who has reached the age of 24 and who has passed the sixth grammar grade and can read and write may vote, but if the citizen is a Magyar it will be sufficient if he has passed four grammar grades. The Transylvanian who owns a parcel of ground approximating 30 acres may vote. In this manner the franchise practically is confined to the large land owners and the bill will thus confine the franchise to less than 8 per cent of the people.

UNIFORM FIGHTING LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Redfield, Edwin F. Sweet and Dr. Hugh M. Smith, representing the United States, will meet representatives of the Canadian Government at the Hotel Champlain, on Lake Champlain, beginning Sept. 4, for further

BRITISH AWARD ON WOMEN'S WAGES

Decision Held to Mark New Stage in Equal Work for Equal Pay Controversy

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AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A semi-official Berlin message states that the position regarding the Anglo-German agreement for an exchange of prisoners is that the German Minister at The Hague was notified on Aug. 22 of Great Britain's readiness to ratify agreement if Germany approved the main points of alterations. This British declaration contained no reference to the question of a satisfactory arrangement regarding the position of the Germans in China upon which Germany made ratification of the agreement conditional.

"Germans No More at Noyon"

PARIS, France (Friday)—"The Germans are no more at Noyon," the newspapers of Paris state in heavy type this morning. M. Clemenceau's famous taunt to governments which held power before he came into control cannot now be used against him.

Henry Bidon, military critic of Le Journal des Débats, in a dispatch from the battle front clearly sets forth the plight of the Germans.

"The German retreat is being accentuated along the same line as during the past few days," he says. "That is to say, the Germans are pivoting on their right flank, which is formed by the center and right flank of General von Below's army in the Arras region. They were obliged to make this retreat because General von Hutier's position in the Roye

BOMBS DROPPED ON DOCKS AT BRUGES

Eleven Hostile Machines Shot Down by British Airmen and 10 Driven Out of Control—Airmen Are Active

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The docks at Bruges were attacked by British airmen yesterday, according to the British official aviation communiqué issued tonight.

"Eleven hostile machines were shot down by us on Aug. 29 and ten were driven out of control," says the statement.

"One German balloon was set on fire.

"Nine of our aeroplanes are missing in all departments of their work throughout the day.

"Fifteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped on a variety of targets, including Bruges docks and many railroad connections beyond the battle zone.

"Unfavorable weather prevented night flying."

Conflans Station Bombed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—"This morning our airplanes bombed Conflans railroad station and aerodrome making direct hits at both places," the British Independent Air Force statement said tonight.

"One hostile machine was destroyed. All of our aeroplanes returned safely.

"Another squadron attacked Conflans and Thionville. There was fierce fighting in the air. One of the hostile machines was destroyed and one was driven down out of control.

"Four of our planes that engaged in this battle are missing."

The German Retreat

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Peculiar light on the reiterated German assertions that the retirement of the German forces on the western front was prearranged and carried out according to plan without undue haste, is shed by A. S. Meyer, war correspondent of Die Essen Allgemeine Zeitung, who gives an account of his visit to a high staff officer of General von Hutier's army, to whom he was referred for information.

"In the midst of the officer's explanatory statement," says Meyer, "the telephone rang and news came that the enemy had rushed in on the left flank of the army of von der Marwitz and that his right flank was endangered."

"A sudden stream of telephone orders directed the retirement and the officer's story was cut short.

"We had to leave hurriedly. We were at lunch with General von Hutier, but during the luncheon the telephone never ceased ringing and von Hutier himself was hurriedly called away by a young orderly who was to have given us the rest of the story."

Captain von Salzmann, writing in Die Vossische Zeitung, makes appeals to Germans to set their teeth and to carry on. The German public who so often has been told that France was at her last stage are now asked by Captain von Salzmann to remember the boundless resources of the Entente powers lie at France's back, and that even the capture of Paris and Calais would not change that fact and would not bring France to her knees.

"If we possessed those resources," von Salzmann exclaims, "the Germans would long ago have been victors in Paris and all over the world."

That not being the case, von Salzmann concludes his article with this statement:

"A peace dictated by the British means that the Fatherland will be wiped off the map, and that its sons, rich and poor, will be reduced to slavery and beggary."

Die Kölnische Volks Zeitung, lamenting the bloodshed and destruction caused by the war, says:

"Much as we detest it as human beings and as Christians, yet we exult in it as Germans."

Exchange of Prisoners

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salient had become extremely dangerous. This necessitated placing the basis for the whole movement in the north. Attacks by General Byng and General Horne were intended to break this pivot.

"This maneuver was attempted in 1917 at the time of the first German retreat. The German danger was most grave and the enemy escaped at that time only by sacrificing a great number of divisions. So it is at present. One has the paradoxical sight of a retreating army increasing its forces on the front. This is absolutely abnormal in retreat and adds to the confusion and losses. It shows from what difficulties the enemy had to extricate himself.

"On Aug. 25, at Contalmaison, north of the Somme, General von der Marwitz had 15 divisions in line, two of which had just arrived. The next day the French on Marwitz's left entered Roye and he fell back on the Somme to avoid being outflanked. The confusion in this mass of infantry under such circumstances can be imagined. In a word, the enemy was so closely pressed in his retreat that he was obliged to leave his divisions in line, and even reinforce them. This is contrary to what a commander usually seeks to do in a case of retreat."

Position of British Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British are now well over the famous Hindenburg line and are only one mile distant from the Quéant-Drocourt switch line on a wide front. The line at 10 a. m. today was as follows: East of Clerly-sur-Somme, Maurepas, Comblès and Morval, west of Fremicourt, Vraucourt and Ecoust, thence round to south of Bullecourt, to 1000 yards south of Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt, thence due north to east of Remy and along the Sensée River to the mill of Lannoy, which is held by the British, thence to 1500 yards to the northeast of Boiry-Notre-Dame, thence to east of Pelves and west of Plouvain, east of Greenland hill to Gavrelle and on to Oppy. South of the Somme the British have three posts over the river near Péronne.

Treaty of London Upheld

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expressing the attitude of peoples along the Adriatic littoral, still subject to Austrian power, 27 former deputies in the Austro-Hungarian Parliament met in Rome recently, according to official dispatches received here, and adopted the following resolutions:

"The Adriatic section of the Political Association of Unredeemed Italians and exiled deputies who represented in Austria-Hungary the population of the eastern Adriatic littoral, conscious of their duties not only toward the people whom they represent and of whom they interpret the feeling and aspirations, but also of their duty toward Italy, which they consider their mother country, declare that the policy of the oppressed nationalities neither requires nor justifies renunciations on the part of Italy of any part of the treaty of London which constitutes a vital part in which Italy relinquished vital parts of her just aspirations. Any renunciation on the part of Italy will benefit none of the oppressed nationalities and will strengthen the enemy."

"The representatives of the above-mentioned provinces appeal to all Italians to uphold firmly for the sake of oppressed subjects the Italian aspirations on the eastern Adriatic littoral and to avoid any controversy which may shake and diminish the effort exerted against the common enemy."

PRAISE AWARDED

MEN AT THE FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Any man who talks any other peace than a peace dictated under the flag of the Allies is little less than a traitor, whether he be pacifist or not, declared Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver in a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce, at a luncheon here on Wednesday.

Judge Lindsey made a trip to the war front and was with the French, British and Italian armies, went over the top in a tank, took a trip in an airplane, and also in a submarine. He told the audience of his experiences and warned that the world should not listen to the whine of Germany because it is being crushed, because Germany in utter disregard of humanity, had attempted to crush everything that the world holds sacred. He praised Great Britain, for its noble stand not only for the world, but for America especially, for we might have seen enacted on the Atlantic Coast what has happened to the cities of France had it not been for Great Britain's noble stand. He declared that this war means not only a better understanding of our British cousins during the war, but it means that hereafter there will be an alliance of these two English-speaking nations which will mean more for the peace of the world than anything else.

Judge Lindsey said he was not discussing a League of Nations, but he believes that there ought to be an everlasting alliance with those allies who are fighting in the war. He described the dark hours of France and England when Germany was pressing at the gates of Paris, and said that the military authorities of France and England were pleading for America to send her troops; today they attribute the turn of the war to the wonderful help America is giving.

GERMAN COMMITTEE TO MEET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that the German Federal Committee for Foreign Affairs will meet on Monday under the Bavarian Premier's presidency.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

COUNTY GAINS BY PROHIBITION

A reduction in the amount of money required from Marion County, Indiana, for feeding prisoners held in the county jail is shown in a statement by Sheriff C. O. Dodson of that county, in which his figures indicate a marked financial benefit to the country as a result of state-wide prohibition. The amounts for feeding of prisoners in Marion County, in which is located the city of Indianapolis, for the first six months of 1918 are as follows:

January, \$2928; February, \$2256; March, \$2242; April, \$1810; May \$1343; June \$1179. The reduction is due to the smaller number of prisoners now confined in the county jail.

RISE IN ALLIED EXCHANGE EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is reported in financial circles that the rise in allied exchange and decline in that of neutrals is not, as has been stated, due to the war news, but rather is the result of arrangements made at Washington and the instructions carried out in Europe by the representatives of the Treasury Department.

It is further stated that the allied exchanges are working back to normal pre-war levels. The belief in neutral

SPANISH SOCIALISTS ACTIVE IN RECESS

Increasing Support Given to Progressives in Opposition to Ministry Indicates Political Difficulties on Opening of Cortes

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It generally happens when the Cortes suspends its sittings and there is a fairly general move from the heat of Madrid to the breezes of the coast, that Spanish political movements, which are so often of a purely ephemeral character, collapse, and nothing more is heard of them for a long time, if ever. When the Cortes reassembles a new set is brought into requisition. It is, however, a sign of the times that in the present period which, for climatic reasons is least encouraging to effort in Spain, there is in one quarter to be a greater display of political activity of a very determined and effective character than ever before. It is almost unnecessary to say that this is the work of the political Left, which intends to carry on the campaign which it started in the Chamber with the utmost vigor throughout the summer and autumn. It is organizing itself thoroughly and is preparing a strong program. It must be borne in mind that this movement is now no longer confined to the Socialists, as might be supposed. It began with the Socialists, and practically nobody else except Señor Marcelino Domingo, the Barcelona deputy, who, though insisting that he is purely Republican, associates himself to the fullest extent with present Socialist policy.

On the release of the four Socialist deputies from Cartagena prison, where they had been incarcerated for their association with the rising last August, the full strength of this new fighting section in the Chamber numbered seven, the other three being Señors Domingo, Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, and Indalecio Prieto, the new Socialist deputy for Bilbao. But even this small section was much stronger than in previous Parliaments when Señor Pablo Iglesias alone stood for socialism, and his voice could hardly be heard in the Chamber. The great and effective demonstration made in the Cortes, however, by the augmented party has rallied various other elements to its support, and it is now assuming a formidable appearance, with greater energy behind it than has been displayed by any other party hitherto, and a program which in existing circumstances is calculated to arouse the people from their lethargy and strike their imagination. It has to be borne in mind that socialism, as it is called, in Spain is not the same thing as in France and England.

It is to be taken relatively to the existing form of government and the existing parties. Whereas in the countries where democratic government has made much headway, socialism stands for advanced ideals, in Spain it is in effect for the present nothing more than what would be regarded as mild radicalism in other countries. The advanced ideals may be there, but they are necessarily in the background while there is such heavy, extensive, and difficult work to do in the propagation of elementary democracy. Consequently, Republicans, Radicals, and Reformists find no difficulty in associating themselves in the present campaign with the declared Socialists.

Thus the general reforming party of the Left from the simple Socialist nucleus has been increased by the adhesion of many other prominent elements of the parliamentary minority, and at the meeting just before the rising of the Cortes, at which it was declared that they could no longer collaborate with Parliament and would make their appeal to the people outside, there were 27 deputies represented. This is a significant development, and that the monarchical center parties recognize it to be so was shown by certain efforts that Señor Dato made before the eve of the suspension of the sittings to accommodate the revolting Left and induce it to reconsider its decision not to take any further part in parliamentary procedure. The reformers, however, indicated that their decision was final. Since then they have held meetings and established committees for the furtherance of their plans of campaign.

The organization is placed chiefly in the hands of Señores Pablo Azcarate, Castroviejo, and Besteiro, who are arranging demonstrations and meetings in furtherance of their views, and making a special point of their opposition to the new law on espionage, which they stoutly maintain has for its chief object the shielding of the highly placed Germans in the country. They will begin their operations in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, and San Sebastian, and many gatherings in all parts of the country are being arranged. It is suggested that this campaign will place the three ministers, the Count de Romanones, Señores Garcia Prieto, and Alba, Liberals, and pledged in general to sympathy with democratic ideals, in a difficult position, and there are already evidences that these ministers appreciate the fact. They were all three led to support the new law, for reasons, as they have said, of national necessity but the exact nature of which they have not divulged. The left minority denounce it as being ultra-reactionary, dictatorial, and Germanophile, and they ask how these ministers can reconcile their political ideals with such a law and identify themselves with the Conservative and reactionary influences that prevail in the Cabinet. It is regarded as a possibility that the upshot will be that these Liberal ministers will be obliged to offer their resignations. In such a case no other Liberal elements could take their place, the national character

of the Cabinet would be lost, and it would become a purely Conservative ministry. The Count de Romanones himself insists that there is no immediate likelihood of any political crisis, but he has been in close communication with some of the leaders of the Left and it is stated that he has been endeavoring to come to an understanding with them.

In the meantime Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister and leader of the Conservative Party, is standing up boldly for the maintenance of the old political parties, with the Monarchist Liberal-Conservative block in the center and assuming the control of the government by a rotatory system. More than a year ago, when the Count de Romanones abandoned the premiership and delivered a remarkable message to the King, he declared that the day of those old parties and the Monarchist rotatory system was over and he then finally abandoned it. He has maintained this attitude, and the old system has never really worked since; but still Señor Dato maintains that it must be upheld for the welfare of Spain and that for his part he is determined to keep the Conservative Party in action on the old lines. Just at present he has been making renewed demonstrations in this sense, and the Dato organ, La Epoca, is proceeding with a vigorous campaign in this line. It is, however, attracting only moderate sympathy.

ITALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD ARMENIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A statement from the Italian committee for the independence of Armenia has been issued. It declares that unhappy people have always had Italian sympathy through all their suffering during the Turkish massacres. The present war has found the Armenian nation still firm at its post as the sentinel of civilization in the East, and the great service thus rendered to the cause of the Entente by this unquenchable resistance is today fully understood. It was the Kurds who first attacked the Armenians and then the Turks, who found in the Armenians an obstacle to their plans of penetration into Central Asia. To these were finally added the Germans, who wished to free the way to Baghdad at any cost.

During this war the Armenians have not only suffered at the hands of the Turks, but also at those of the Bolsheviks. Although they had little reason, the article states, for loving turkism, they threw in their lot with Russia when the present war broke out, wishing to obtain their freedom in whatever way it might be possible, and counting on the intercession of the Entente for gaining that political and civil liberty hitherto denied to the Russian Armenians. It was the Armenian representatives who, to the last, opposed the tendencies of the new Russian policy, and who, when no more remained to be done, returned to Trans-Caucasia, organized an autonomous government, and, in spite of the greatest difficulties, a national army.

This government, hemmed in by the Germano-Turkish Army and the Bolsheviks and Tatars, who endeavored to cut off its supplies, has carried on a resistance without any help from the Allies, and has stopped the Germano-Turks, thus defending this front. "If," the statement declares, "it is not yet possible to give material assistance to this strong nation, it is a duty to make known to those who are fighting, and to the Armenians scattered throughout the world, the expression of our solidarity and the need of giving assistance in the future in order to gain for them the recognition of that independence which they have morally and practically conquered for themselves." The claim of national unity and independence must, it affirms, be made good for the Armenian provinces of Turkey, as well as those of Poland against the Austrians. This, the statement declares, is especially the duty of the Italians. The civilization defended by the Armenians is, for them, part of the civilization of Rome and Venice, and the two nations were united by intellectual and commercial ties up to the dawn of the present age; these are being reaffirmed at the present time, and will be renewed in the near future, when victory and peace shall have brought about conditions in which a work of practical collaboration may be carried on between the two nations in the interest of their common civilization.

OIL PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question of the production of fuel oil from home sources has been investigated by a committee appointed by the Minister of Munitions, and under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Crewe. The report, just issued, states that the best method is the carbonization of canal coal in existing vertical retorts at gas works, although no very largely increased quantity of oil can be obtained from this source during the war owing to difficulties of labor, coal transport, etc. The Petroleum Research Department had recommended the erection of batteries of a form of low temperature retort for the carbonization of canal coal, but an experimental investigation of low temperature processes by the Ministry has proved that the proposal was impracticable, on the grounds of expense, shortage of labor, time involved, and the fact that the mineral is not available in the quantities which the first investigations indicated.

The committee indicates other sources of supply as available in the future. These sources include boring for oil in Great Britain, the further development of the Scottish shale oil industry and the increased carbonization of raw coal. In this latter connection the report states that some 1,250,000 tons of fuel oil might be obtained from every 20,000,000 tons of coal carbonized.

NEW ITALIAN POLICY AND SLAV FREEDOM

Purely Italian Attitude Gives Way to Aim of Securing Liberty for Oppressed Races of the Dual Monarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The great change which has come over general Italian public opinion on the subject of the Jugo-Slav question is indicated by an article in the Tribune from its Basel correspondent, for the Tribune is a distinctly moderate paper, neutral before the war, which has been inclined to take a rather "purely Italian" point of view on diplomatic questions. The article in question speaks of the "New Italian policy, the great democratic policy of the redemption of the oppressed populations of Austria which has placed Italy at the head of a movement from which our war has derived as much moral advantage as from our heroic army." The writer puts the question, Have the Jugo-Slavs fought or not? Austria says they have and has in her communiqués made frequent allusions to certain Croatian regiments by way of showing the failure of the political offensive begun against her by the "Entente." If some regiments have fought well on the Piave, he says, many others could not be sent to the front because they could not be trusted, and if a few thousand Croats have remained under the banner of the monarchy, perhaps because it was not so easy to leave as some people might think, millions of their compatriots within the country are supporters of the policy of their deputies, which means the end of Austria.

It is not to be expected, he declares, that a revolutionary movement will begin at the front, such things do not begin in the trenches, under the fire of the gendarme in the rear and the enemy in front, when the men are ignorant of what has been happening, and when there is no chance for them to think out a plan of action. The Croatian regiments have fought because they had no chance of doing anything else—they were beaten, and though the Germans and Magyars had helped them they could not keep their footing on the right bank of the Piave. Today, the writer says, no criticism of Jugo-Slav action is permissible, and it is the duty of Italians to do all in their power to aid this people's magnificent redemptory movement.

This movement, he states, has begun since the war, and allegiance to Austria was abjured after the destruction of Serbia. The Jugo-Slavs, meaning by this term the Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes, are one people, upon whom Austrian bureaucracy had imposed three names, and who have been slowly awakened to a consciousness of their strength and rights. After the tragedy of Sarajevo, the Vienna Correspondence Bureau announced to the world that the Croats of all Austria wherever they were living with the Serbians had carried out punitive actions against those who were morally responsible for the assassination, thus lessening the effect produced by that event in the world. The Croatian (Roman) Catholics reaffirmed their fidelity to the monarchy, repudiating any responsibility for the action. No one mentioned the Slovenes, a small peasant people, abandoned, historically speaking, between two great nations, Germany and Italy.

In this way, the writer says, European history was manufactured by Austria. Europe believed what Austria wished it to believe, since Austria, being both rich and powerful, had her official agencies for misleading the public opinion of the world, her professors who spread "Austrian science" in international congresses, and her great world diplomacy which spread information as to "episodes of internal policy" in the salons of the various capitals.

The Croats, Serbians, and Slovenes had their priests and their Socialists who preached a great Slav fatherland and encouraged them with vague ideas of giving soldiers some day for such a fatherland. But then the priests upheld the protecting shadow of the (Roman) Catholic Hapsburgs and cleverly waved before the people the scarecrow of their oppressors, the Magyars, while the "orthodox" Serbians were always shown as infidels who lived in the country once threatened by the Turks. Since the war began, the writer affirms, these mild Austrian peoples had seen the sufferings of their own people from the Danube to Valonia, in old Serbia, and on the plain of Kosovo, in the work of the executioner in the Castle of Trent, and in the Bosnian forests. "Here is your (Roman) Catholic Austria, faithful peoples," the writer claims, adding, "and the faithful made abjuration." An answer came then to the plain from Prague, brothers met one another in the Parliament at Vienna, the invitation of the Czech Union was given and listened to.

Almost immediately the Jugo-Slav Union arose, which once for all did away with the old Austrian definition of (Roman) Catholics and Orthodox, and swore that it would never again give its faith to the Hapsburgs and that it would have only one object, that of the creation of the great Jugo-Slav mother country, apart from all old dynasties. Austria called her old clericals to her help. The party leader, Mr. Susteric, was abandoned and almost forced to leave Laibach, where he once was master. At Spalato, Serbians and Croats met and declared that henceforth there should be neither Croats nor Serbians—only Jugo-Slavs. Adherence was given to the new ideals at Zagreb (Agram) and an alliance strength-

ened between the Austrian and the Hungarian Slavs. The horrified governments of Vienna and Budapest mobilized all their forces in vain; in the Viennese Parliament the Slavs led and carried with them even the Poles, who were more of a reactionary and Austrian character. Finally, the writer declares, even the German Socialists approved the ideal and the program of the Slavs.

The Jugo-Slavs had made this incredible amount of progress, so the writer states, in three years of mute suffering under Mr. Stürgkh, and in the year of rebellion and struggle which had followed Mr. Adler's tragic action. At the present time, he declares, Austria only exists by the force of her bayonets, but not as in former days when the bayonets kept the rebellious nations respectful. Now a small minority is trying to govern lawlessly, the real life of the Austrian populations is outside the monarchy; it is on the Piave. The writer ends with a quotation from a Swiss paper, hitherto very sympathetic to Austria. The article in question, written just before the reopening of Parliament, declares that "Austria is done for," as, if the Entente wins, it will be divided into several national states which might even become united in a democratic confederation. The writer adds that Austria will annex her old ally, and whereas the Germans of the monarchy may thus be satisfied to some extent in their national pretensions, there will be only one political régime for all the other nationalities: Prussian militarism.

GERMAN INTEREST IN THE RICE TRADE

Deputation to Australian Prime Minister Urges Elimination of German Rice-Milling Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation representative of the organized rice trade of the British Empire recently waited upon Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, at Australia House, and presented a memorial urging the elimination and liquidation of enemy rice milling firms in Burma; the elimination of enemy interests in the Burma rice trade, and the imposition of an additional export tax on Burma on all rice shipments to Europe, with the exception of the United Kingdom.

Speaking in support of the memorial, Mr. C. Findlay said that about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons of the Burma rice crop, of a normal value of £20,000, was available annually for export. Before the war, about 40 per cent of the European milling and export trade was in the hands of the Germans. Mr. Findlay pointed out that while the local government in Burma had dealt satisfactorily with enemy aliens and their property, a neutral company was still in operation. The view of the deputation was that as soon as peace came this neutral company should be cleared out.

Another member of the deputation pointed out that rice from Burma had been shipped to Hamburg where it was finished and then dumped in the United Kingdom, to the detriment of British trade. Railway charges in the past had been more advantageous to the German trader than to the home trader, and British industry had suffered in consequence.

Mr. Hughes, in his reply said, that, as he understood it, the deputation favored a policy that would develop and maintain a trade which had been built up largely by British capital, and wholly within the Empire. He was heartily in sympathy with such a policy, and would do anything he could to help them to eliminate those enemy interests which threatened this industry. There were many ways in which it might be done, he said, but it would be most improper for him to say which of these ways should be taken. He was assured, and he believed the deputation also would be, that the result would be satisfactory.

The people who believe in the "open-door" policy, Mr. Hughes continued, might take notice of the open competition, far from putting the British manufacturer on the same level as the foreigner, had given the foreigner the advantage. An instance had been given of differential railway rates operating against British companies or firms, and he considered it indefensible that such a thing could be possible. Such a policy, he thought, was a serious menace to the foundations upon which British business should rest. Any policy which fostered German business at the expense of British business, he maintained, could not in the end be good for shipping or transport companies.

Continuing, Mr. Hughes said he had no doubt that the British Government would develop the policy, which it had already declared, of accepting the basis of the Paris Economic Conference, and in favor of imperial preference. He did not intend to express his opinion on that policy, but he would say that it seemed to him—in conjunction with other steps which the government had taken with regard to imperial trade—to indicate the road that the government proposed to take. He was at a loss to see, however, in the face of what had been said and done, the government could adopt any other policy, although the change would involve a radical departure from the economic policy prevailing before the war. He believed that already there was a large volume of public opinion in the country behind them, and that it was being widely recognized that national safety and economic policy were so closely linked that the two could not be dissociated. A great empire, like the British Empire, Mr. Hughes concluded, could not be bound together by mere legal or constitutional ties. It would be better held together by those threads of mutual interests and trade relations which the deputation had pointed out were in danger of being broken.

GERMAN PRESS AND FUTURE OF BELGIUM

Examination of Chancellor's Declarations Regarding an Independent Belgium Shows Independence to Be Relative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Not only were Count von Hertling's latest demands concerning Belgium imparted to the Reichstag in two separate installments—"laid out in spoonfuls," as the Berliner Tageblatt put it—but two further statements on the subject have appeared in organs whose close connection with the Chancellor renders them authoritative. The first appeared in the Kölnische Volkszeitung, the organ of the annexationist wing of the Center Party, and its contents were such as to prompt the Berliner Tageblatt to recall Mephistopheles' remark to Marthe Schwertlein: "Ich muss gestehen, unter dem Beding, wechselt ich selbst mit euch den Ring."

"The conditions under which Belgium will be relinquished," it read, "are, in the first place, the complete integrity of the ancient territory (alten Gebiet) of the German Empire. The German colonies must be completely restored. If at any point a rectification of frontiers appears desirable, it will be permitted only in return for complete compensation. There will further be demanded full indemnification of the economic losses inflicted upon Germans in enemy countries inclusive of the colonies of those countries, as well as the freedom of the seas, the complete guarantee of free maritime commerce after the war and equal trading rights in all countries, an economic war after the war being entirely excluded, not only by promises on paper, but by actual guarantees (reale Garantien). The fate of Belgium is placed in the hands of the Entente; only if these our conditions are fulfilled will Belgium again arise as an independent state. We do not dream after the war has been victoriously carried through by us, of allowing ourselves to be pressed into the defensive diplomatically."

The second pronouncement appeared almost simultaneously in the parliamentary review circulated by the Center, and gained additional authority from the fact that it was reproduced in a prominent position in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. "It is really surprising," it reads, "to see what various constructions are put in the course of time upon the Chancellor's declarations regarding the Belgian question. And yet the Chancellor's declarations, especially his second declaration, are so clear and unmistakable that they cannot be misunderstood. Above all it is entirely wrong to assert, like a section of the press, that the Chancellor's declarations cannot be reconciled, but that they are self-contradictory in so far as in the one declaration it is stated that the Belgium that arises after the war must be no one's vassal, while in the other, conditions and securities were demanded for Germany."

"We have already pointed out once before that Count von Hertling's declarations are to be regarded as a whole, and that it is not permissible to balance them one against the other. The Chancellor's declarations state clearly and distinctly that Germany is ready to restore Belgium's complete self-dependence (like Count von Hertling himself, the writer uses the word Selbstständigkeit instead of Unabhängigkeit, independence) provided that simultaneously the requisite political and economic guarantees are established for the German Empire. If the Chancellor has declared that Belgium must not be the vassal of any power, he in no way contradicts himself if at the same time he demands the creation of political and economic guarantees, for a characteristic of a state of affairs in which one state is in the relation of a vassal to another is that the more powerful state holds the other militarily, economically, and politically in its grasp. It is sufficient to point to Egypt, whose relations with England are a striking proof that vassalage and military, political, and economic domination are conceptions inseparable from one another. When, therefore, the Chancellor demands that Belgium shall be-

long to no other state, the military and economic guarantee arises out of that demand; for a really self-dependent Belgium does actually offer the guarantees required. It is only a question of whether in one direction or another any guarantees are necessary that would insure Belgium's real self-dependence in all circumstances."

After referring to the Pan-German criticism of the Chancellor's statements, the pronouncement concludes: "We will not enter into a discussion with the Fatherland party, but will content ourselves with pointing out that in connection with his demands regarding Belgium, Count von Hertling is in full agreement with the supreme military command. If both the supreme authorities of the realm regard the demands formulated by the Chancellor a sufficient guarantee for the security of the empire, that ought to be sufficient for every one, including the Fatherland party."

MR. BALFOUR RECEIVES AMERICAN ZIONISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On his arrival in London, a deputation of the American Zionist Medical Unit was received by Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The deputation, which consisted of Mr. Lewis Epstein, Drs. Satenstein, Drusken, Hilkevich, Keller and Krinsky, Miss Alice Solisberg and Miss Rose Klombers, was introduced by Mr. Sokolow, official representative of the Zionist Association in London. Miss Solisberg expressed her satisfaction at being given the opportunity of conveying on behalf of her compatriots in America the loyalty and profound gratitude felt by all toward England, who had so well understood their ideal. Mr. Lewis Epstein said he was voicing the sentiments of the Zionist Organization of the United States, and also, he ventured to add, of the masses of the American Jews, in expressing their gratitude for the British declaration of Nov. 2, 1917, in favor of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine.

Mr. Balfour's reply was most cordial. The far-reaching importance of the idea represented by Zionism was not sufficiently understood, he said. The influence of the great national revival known as Zionism would be felt not only by those Jews who would settle in Palestine, but also by Jewry in every country of the world, and even by the other nations of humanity, for though Palestine was but a small country, the good it had done for mankind was immeasurable. The destruction of Judea, which had occurred 19 centuries ago, Mr. Balfour went on, was one of the great wrongs which the Allied Powers were trying to redress. This destruction had been a national tragedy, depriving the Jews of the opportunities enjoyed by other nations for the development of their national genius to the full extent of which it was capable. The Jews lacked that element of nationality which appeared to be indispensable to a complete national life; he referred, of course, to the possession of their national home. The present time witnessed the entrance on to the world's stage of great and important national factors, and he felt sure that among these the Zionist idea, which had already accomplished so much in Palestine, would play a noble and beneficent part.

CANADIAN INDIANS AID HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Twenty-five Indians from Ontario, some of whom have never been in a large town or city, have come to Regina to aid in harvesting the crop and are working at the rate of \$3 a day for some of their red brethren on the Indian reserves.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 277)

More Military Bands Needed
To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

Will you lend me the support of your far-reaching publicity in putting before the people of the Northeastern Department the necessity for the establishment of military bands for the United States guards and for the posts in the coast defenses where no bands are provided by the government? Under the law the government only furnishes a band to a full regiment; therefore no government funds are available for providing musical instruments and other supplies, such as sheet music and stands, for any smaller organizations, although musicians can always be found among the enlisted men; and any money contributed by the people of the Northeastern Department to provide for this need, would be deeply appreciated by officers and men. The complete equipment for one band costs about \$300. Such musical training as is necessary will be given by Mr. John P. Marshall, who is the "musical aide" of the Northeastern Department.

Who has not felt the thrill of patriotism as a troop passes down the street to the accompaniment of martial music, and who can ever forget the feeling of reverence and devotion for our country which fills the hearts of all right-minded Americans when they witness the ceremony of "re-treat" at a post, and see the flag come floating down for the night to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner"? Is it not incumbent on us, for whose protection our soldiers are drilling all over the land, to endeavor to add the stimulus of music to the enthusiasm of our men at the military posts now lacking one of the important elements of military life? Any contribution, however small, will be gratefully acknowledged if addressed to me, care of Major-General Crozier, Headquarters, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., or directly to me at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Copley Square, Boston.

Hope that this appeal will stir the patriotic hearts of the New England people who always respond so nobly when a real need is brought to their attention. I am sincerely yours,
MARY WILLIAMS CROZIER,
Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Aug. 28, 1918.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General announces that, according to information furnished by the Swiss post office, parcels may again be accepted for transmission via Switzerland to prisoners of war in Turkey. Such parcels may be posted at any post office.

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COLONEL SEMENOFF ADVANCES ON CHITA

Anti-Bolshevik General Has
Now Reached Kaenor, Near
Manchurian Border—Severe
Fighting on the Usuri Front

The operations on the Usuri front, which lies roughly some 150 miles north of Vladivostok are now steadily crystallizing into a coherent campaign. Following upon the statement that Japanese and American forces are entraining for the Usuri front, comes the news from Tokyo of severe fighting between the allied forces and the Bolsheviks along the Manchurian border.

A message from Harbin reports that Colonel Semenoff is rapidly pursuing his advance toward Chita, an important town in Trans-Baikal on the Trans-Siberian Railway, some 1200 miles west of Vladivostok, and had engaged the Bolshevik forces in the neighborhood of Kaenor whilst the enemy were making their main concentrations at Bors, a town on the railway some 90 miles beyond the Manchurian frontier.

In the north Caucasian region the Bolshevik claim success, as they do also in the Volga region and near Beretka on the Dvina; whilst a Kiev message states that the Bolshevik forces have taken Novorossisk, an important seaport on the Black Sea. Here, however, the position is very uncertain, as the Russian army which has captured the port is believed to be the remnant of the Russian regular organization which scattered to their homes after the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. It is not therefore possible to estimate the importance of the incident.

Meanwhile the disturbances in the Ukraine still continue. The insurgents have blown up the railway near Chochlovka in five places and have destroyed several large bridges.

Colonel Semenoff's Advance
HARBIN, Via Peking, Aug. 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—Colonel Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, continues his advance toward Chita and has captured Dawua station and Kanor siding. The Bolsheviks have retired to Sokatul siding. Colonel Semenoff's cavalry is engaged with the Bolshevik rear guard five versts west of Kaenor. The enemy main force is concentrating at Bors station.

Bors is about 50 miles north of the Manchurian border in Siberia. It is 177 miles southeast of Chita, the Bolshevik base in this region.

Severe Fighting
TOKYO, Japan (Monday).—(By The Associated Press.)—There has been severe fighting between Entente allied forces and Bolshevik Red Guards on the Usuri River front along the Manchurian border. The Japanese casualties in the last few days numbered 170, including officers.

Disturbances in the Ukraine
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Kiev message reports disturbances in the Ukrainian frontier province of Tchernigov, where insurgents have destroyed several large bridges and blown up the railway near Chochlovka in five places. A further Kiev message states that Aman Krassoff has issued an army order announcing the almost complete liberation of the Don region and emphasizing the necessity of securing the frontiers against fresh attacks by the occupation of certain important neighboring railway junctions.

Bolshevik Claim Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Moscow messages claim successes for the Bolsheviks in North Caucasus and on the Volga. In the latter region, they state that the Soviet troops on the right bank of the Volga have occupied the village of Kluchishchik, near Kasan, while on the southern part of the front the enemy failed in attempts to occupy Furayka and Pokalodoffka, losing machine guns, 50 rifles and 200 men. In North Caucasus, Soviet troops claim to have captured Jekaterinodar and the station of Tichoretzkaja, while heavy fighting is reported in progress near Beretka, on the Dvina, and the local bourgeoisie and White Guards are described as alarmed by the Bolshevik operations against Simbirsk.

Meanwhile, a Kiev message states that the Soviet troops have taken Novorossisk on the northeastern coast of the Black Sea.

Vladikavkas Retaken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Constantinople message states that the foreign minister of the North Caucasian republic, now in Constantinople has received a telegram stating that the town of Vladikavkas has been retaken and cleared of the enemy after 12 days severe fighting.

Volunteers Disarmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—A Reuter Vladivostok message indicates that the secession of the Russian volunteer force to General Horvath has ended in their disarmament by Allies. After lengthy deliberations the council of commanders sent them an ultimatum giving them the choice of again placing themselves under Colonel Tolstoy's orders and thus restoring the status quo, or of joining Colonel Semenoff at the Manchuria station, or submitting to disarmament. The volunteers, at first, barred their

doors to the Allies' emissaries, while allied and Czech patrols appeared in the street and the approaches to the barracks were practically besieged, but eventually they submitted to disarmament, thus ending what the message terms an intolerable situation, which had threatened to create local disturbances.

Mr. Lockhart Not Imprisoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Petrograd message via Berlin denies that Mr. Lockhart, British representative in Moscow has been imprisoned, and states that he, together with the American consul Mr. Poole is awaiting safe conduct from Germany and the conclusion of the Entente agreement with the Soviet Government concerning the return of their respective diplomatic officials. According to Die Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung, Germany has already promised to grant the safe conduct and it is now only a matter of taking necessary measures.

Japanese Consul-General

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Moscow messages state that the Japanese consul-general and the staff of the Japanese Embassy have left Moscow, traveling under special safe conduct provided by the Soviet Government, ordering that no difficulties should anywhere be placed in the way of their journey to Japan. These constitute the last Entente representatives in the Russian capital.

Russo-Finnish Parleys

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The Russo-Finnish peace negotiations in Berlin have been postponed because it is stated an agreement on the main points at issue could not be reached.

WOMEN'S PARTY IS FOR STABLE PEACE

Statement Insists on Victory as
Preliminary to Peace—Dis-
approves of Workers Who
Accept Bolshevik Ideals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—An interesting statement has been issued by the Women's Party, led by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, leaders of the old Women's Social and Political Union, which, since the beginning of the war, has devoted its energies, and that of the newly organized party, to the prosecution of the struggle against enemy influence, both within and without the British Isles.

The statement just issued by the Women's Party clearly defines its policy as war against Germany and her associates until the Allies are "able to impose victorious and uncompromising peace, which will prevent future German aggression, and guarantee the world's peace," industrial harmony, protection of women's interests, equal pay for equal work, and equal right to work.

The propaganda of the Women's Party, continues the statement, largely takes the form of resisting pacifism and Bolshevism.

"Unfortunately," the statement continues, "one of the obstacles encountered in this propaganda, is the deplorable action of the National Federation of Women Workers, led by Miss Mary McArthur, who is the wife of Mr. W. C. Anderson, the pacifist Bolshevik, M. P. Miss McArthur's organization has made common cause with the pacifists and Bolshevism, and incites the women munition workers to act in association with the men strike-mongers and to down tools in company with them. In fact the women munition workers, who have done so much to save their country from defeat by Germany, and who rallied by the Women's Party, succeeded in stopping strikes of the man power, and averting other industrial crises, are too loyal for the Bolsheviks, who have found in Miss McArthur and her federation, associates and agents in their attempts to maneuver the women workers generally, and munition makers in particular, into the Bolshevik camp.

"The Women's Party," continues the manifesto, "is determined to resist the attempts of the men Bolsheviks and the handful of women who are assisting them to mislead and exploit the women war-workers against the cause of Britain and her Allies.

DUTCH TAKE OVER SIX GERMAN SHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Batavia message to the Dutch press states that six German ships have been transferred to the Rotterdam Lloyd, the Holland-American Line and the Royal Dutch Lloyd to replace six Dutch ships torpedoed off the Sicily Islands in February, 1917. The vessels are the Silesia, the Uhenfels, the Westmark, the Castell Pelesch and the Linden, their respective gross tonnage being 4489, 5577, 6550, 5870, 3465 and 4185.

SULTAN CONFERS HONORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday).—The Sultan of Egypt has bestowed the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile on the Maharajah of Patiala and the Maharajah of Bikanir.

OPEN DOOR POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

preliminary even to propaganda to give the confidence of these people, and preliminary to all missions, economic or otherwise, order must be restored.

The thought uppermost with those in close sympathy with the President's purpose not only includes the Russians themselves, but involves the only safe fundamental for the future relations with other nations. Whether the United States may avoid the situation or not, it is regarded as a certainty that what this country will accomplish in the way of assistance and the rescue of the masses from the perils besetting them will cause a sentiment of gratitude toward the United States, which will lay wide open the vast treasure stores of Russia to this nation if it wishes to explore them.

Public men see in this eventuality both an opportunity and a great danger, an opportunity to demonstrate the President's purpose of unselfishness and a danger to the future peace of the world if the profiteering and trading, commercial instinct shall be permitted to follow its accustomed course. For instance, if the leather trade of Russia, 1,000,000,000 rubles a year, the United States may have it all, and the present allies of the United States can be shut out of participation in this trade if the profiteer and the commercial interests have their way. The purpose of the President, however, as the logical result of his doctrine, would be in such circumstances, a statement to Russia like, "Your leather trade belongs not alone to us but to England, France, Italy and South America—we desire only our share."

The point made here is that if commercialism shall be permitted to take advantage of this country's peculiarly advantageous position, jealousies of other nations will be engendered that will cause trouble in the future.

The policy of the open door established by John Hay, it is felt, must be followed as a fundamental in all future relations, but "policy," which at best is mere diplomacy and expediency, must give way to a relationship that will go further than maintain an open door—it will remove the door from its hinges.

Experts Going to Russia

Leader, Who Knows Country Well,
Tells of the People's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrangements are being made to send a group of men selected for their expert knowledge of mining, engineering, agriculture, various kinds of industry machinery, trade and commerce within a few weeks to Russia by way of Siberia. They have been drawn from Italy, France, Great Britain, the United States and Canada because of their special fitness in the lines they represent. Most of them are men who have lived in many countries, speak several languages, and, above all, believe in the future of Russia.

The leader under whom they are to go has lived in Russia, knows all parts of it, has carried on extensive operations and has been associated with prominent men. He acknowledges that today Russia is helpless, millions of her people apparently doomed to starvation, no grain, no furs; all the money in the world would not save the people because there is nothing to buy—and yet, in the face of all that, he believes that a tremendous future awaits Russia; that in one year, in two or three, five at the most, she will be recuperated, not as a single nation, but as a federation of states with enormous resources and a people awake to their opportunities among other peoples. "While almost every one is thinking of the war, and what must be done while it lasts, which is right," said Mr. Martens, "a few must be thinking about conditions when the war is over, and who can say when that will be? Russia must suffer this year, but she can be helped so that she will not have to go through another year like this one.

"The world's attention has been concentrated upon the small western area to which is confined the panorama of the war, but after the war it is the Far East and Russia that will demand attention. There will be found the undisturbed resources and the abundant man-power, a great awakening and ample opportunities.

"Russia will need help in rebuilding, and the kind of help she will need most will be in her agriculture, for it must be remembered that 86 per cent of the population are tillers of the soil, and they have no machinery, have not even been able to get parts for repairs since the war began, and transportation has practically broken down. We must help the peasants to repair their implements this winter, so that they may have them for next year's crop. That is the first thing.

"Germany, having control of the south, hoped thereby to bring the north to her feet. But Germany has once more shown her lack of understanding of other people, especially the Russian at large, who with kindness, guidance and help is easily managed. When Russia broke down, owing to the lack of the simplest implements, she had the most wonderful opportunity of making the Russian people her friends, instead of which she had made them her enemy.

"It is absurd to think that country which is at the door of such stagnation, where its mere existence may be wiped out tomorrow, would, or could, think of giving to Germany the implements which would be sent them when you consider their absolute need.

tion, first of all, to what are the requirements of 86 per cent of the population which will help them in the most ordinary form to start a basis of reconstruction. Bearing in mind the approaching winter, during which the peasant is repairing, or making, his small tools to till the soil and remembering that we have only one port with very little warehouse space to spare owing to the enormous accumulation of war materials, careful consideration should be given to the goods to arrive there for distribution at a time when they are required. It would be preposterous to send forward today agricultural machinery of a heavy nature which will be required for harvesting next autumn, as it would congest the very small available warehouse space and be waste shipping and railway facilities.

"It must not be forgotten that Russia and Siberia will be the safety valve of the world as soon as the war is over, but we must give close attention and make necessary preparation in anticipation. Russia will be the recuperating station of the world at large and those nations will be most benefited who take advantage of today's most favorable opportunity of winning to their side this immense population."

Russo-German Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Die Frankfurter Zeitung Berlin correspondent states that supplementary Russo-German agreements, just signed in Berlin, recognize the right of the self-determination of Livonia and Estonia, while in connection with the financial agreement, Russia will probably pay Germany a lump sum as indemnification for damage sustained by the German in Russia during the war and will also pay German owners of Russian bonds. German party leaders, he writes, were informed of contents of these treaties at a recent conference, and they were approved by the same authorities as those which assisted to Brest treaty itself. "As immediate convocation of the Reichstag is not contemplated it must be assumed," he concluded "that the Reichstag's sanction will be obtained subsequently without the actual putting into effect of treaties being thereby prejudiced in any way."

Die Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung issues a statement concerning the new treaties. The statement declares that the German Government, knowing itself at one with the German people on this point has expressly secured to Russia, for the future also, the possibility of itself regulating its internal affairs, and observes that the supplementary treaty thus appears as a foundation on which any Russian government, which does not want war with Germany can and must build.

Continuing, it declares that the independence of the Baltic countries is provided for, but that the gate to the Baltic is kept open for all in future, and for Russian national economy by the guaranteeing of trade routes and the conceding of free ports. The new state of Georgia has been recognized, but other Caucasian states, "present difficult problems."

"The Russian government," it writes, "attaches the greatest value to the safeguarding of the Baku region with its high naphtha springs, and Germany could the less disregard its wish, as Russia 'undertook to place part of the naphtha production at her disposal for the needs of Germany and her allies.'"

The financial agreement stipulates that Russia still has to pay Germany 6,000,000 marks, 1,000,000 of which will probably be taken over by the Ukraine and Finland. As far as possible "certain differences which have arisen between the German and Russian economic systems in consequence of Russian revolutionary legislation," are adjusted, socialistic expropriation legislation having been the prime question involved. An international judicature was agreed on for all important matters between Germany and Russia, dating from before the outbreak of the war, and this judicature will be exercised by two international courts in Berlin and Moscow respectively, each consisting of a Danish president and one German and one Russian judge.

Archangel Region

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Delayed Reuter messages from Archangel review the outlook in that region. The temporary government formed there state has been promised the support by the labor organ Lutsch, provided it pursues the Socialist policy and resists every reactionary movement, because labor and the peasant classes insist on the maintenance of the liberty secured by the February revolution of 1917, and demand that the constituent assembly shall decide the final form of the government of Russia.

The population is opposed to enforced mobilization or to war, and military and naval forces are therefore limited and the directorate is dependent on the Allies support until the government is formed by the inhabitants, at any rate in the Northern territory. Ural and Siberian districts, it is declared, can effectively resist the Bolshevik government forces, if supported by the sympathies of the lower classes, who fear the former ruling classes return to power.

War Bond Interest Not Met

CONCORD, N. H.—For the second time since the Russian-Japanese charity fund in New Hampshire was created, it is announced, Russia this year failed to meet the interest on war bonds valued at \$10,000 held by the fund. After the treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, Russia and Japan each gave \$10,000 for a charitable fund in this State, and the money was invested in the war bonds of the two nations.

BRITISH PREMIER AND MR. GOMPERS

(Continued from page one)

classes in this land during war, either in intention or in endurance. Nevertheless," he added, "I say without any hesitation that I was sure Mr. Gompers would agree that victory in war means far more for the working class, than for any other, and it was a remarkable, or at least a significant fact, that in Great Britain, the genuine leaders of labor were almost without exception convinced that victory in war was essential."

The same thing was true, Mr. Lloyd George continued, in France, Italy, and America, and the proof of it was the presence of the distinguished leader of American Trade Unionism who had thrown the whole of his great strength into the war and the achievement of victory.

Before the war, the Premier continued, German labor was becoming more and more convinced it could not attain these ideals and achieve emancipation unless it achieved the overthrow of Prussian militarism. Each election demonstrated that that conviction was deepening and broadening in Germany. They failed, however, and the task they failed to accomplish by pacific means, the Allies were endeavoring to achieve by other means in this great war, and were achieving for them the greatest security of the world against the menace from which the Germans suffered.

"We are achieving," he said, "their emancipation from the bonds they endured. It was becoming more and more intolerable to them, year after year. It was becoming so intolerable that it was obvious to any thinking man, who watched what was going on in Germany, that it could not go on for many years. It would have brought an uprising against military domination. That is why we had the war."

Mr. Lloyd George continued that if the class which made war and kept down the industrial population were to succeed, the industrial population's condition would be worse, and it would

not be confined to Germany, but would extend further to the whole world. That was why the Allies were fighting, and the working classes knew it. "We welcome the presence of Mr. Gompers and his colleagues," the Premier continued, "they come from a land whose passion for liberty is as deep as the oceans that wash its shores, as wide as the great plains of that continent, and as restless as the mighty sweep of its rivers. That passion for liberty is concentrated in the great effort they are making, and among those who assist it in making America's effort a real one, and bringing the American working class population to a realization of the danger to its ideals, none have rendered greater service than Samuel Gompers. On behalf of those present, on behalf of the country to which we belong, of the whole of the Allies, and of the Empire, we welcome Mr. Gompers and his colleagues."

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, supporting the toast, paid a tribute to what he termed Mr. Gompers' robust opinions, remarking "Sam" had never yet received any encouraging replies from enemy countries, because the enemy knew full well he represented the American people and their determination to have no party with enemy representatives until the attainment of victory, and until a clean and enduring peace could be negotiated.

Mr. Gompers and his colleagues, he declared, more correctly interpreted the attitude of British Labor than those who sometimes claimed to be its leaders, and he believed their contact with patriotic labor in Great Britain would help to defeat the efforts of those who would trip them into meeting the enemy.

In his opinion, Stockholm and other devices of that kind were inspired by Germans. He was certain that the Germans would not allow passports or facilities, except to those they regarded as absolutely safe from the Kaiser's standpoint, and such men must be fatal to every democratic aspiration. They could not have a League of Nations until Prussian militarism had been destroyed. Lord Reading said that Mr. Gompers was one of the best friends and staunchest supporters the allied cause had had. He spoke with the voice of the United

States working class. And led his people to understand the situation. Mr. Gompers in reply declared that the great mass of American workers were whole-hearted in the struggle. On his arrival at the official luncheon today, Mr. Gompers was accorded a more than enthusiastic reception, and so genuine was the welcome that he was visibly moved.

CONVICTED I. W. W. ARE SENTENCED

(Continued from page one)

American, who was secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural workers organization.

Ralph Chaplin, editor of Solidarity, the I. W. W. weekly published at Chicago headquarters, stood next in the judge's 20-year list. Then Leo Laukka, another foreign editor, a Finn, who edited Industrialist, at Duluth, Minn. Next came the Spanish editor, Aurelio Azuara, an alien, who edited El Rebelde (the Rebel) at Los Angeles.

Two members of the general executive board of the organization were next to receive 20 years. They were Richard Brazier, also an I. W. W. song writer, and C. L. Lambert, the Russian editor, Vladimir Losief, another alien received the extreme end. A Swiss naturalized, Walter T. Neff, from the German part of Switzerland suspected of pro-Germanism, was another to get 20 years. The judge followed him with Charles Rothfischer, editor of the Hungarian I. W. W. paper, published like the Russian, from the I. W. W. press in Chicago. This wound up the foreign editors.

The next man Judge Landis named for 20 years was James Rowan, a central figure in the general strike movement launched in the Far West. Rowan was secretary of the Lumber Workers' Union in Spokane. Next came Sam Scarlett, a Scotchman, then Haywood, and finally in this list Manuel Rey, a Spaniard, and an alien.

Among other prominent figures in the I. W. W., James P. Thompson, national organizer and chief propagandist got 10 years and \$35,000 fine. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Industrial Worker, Seattle, and Vincent St. John received the same.

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All of the better grades and
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In excellent assortment of
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IT was indeed fortunate that Chandler & Co. were able to secure this representative lot of Oriental Rugs in the most beautiful colors and finer designs—for there are no more arriving from over seas, nor are any expected during the war. The prices are those of about two years ago.

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Sample Values:

Sample Values:

- 1 India, fine Laristan weave, 12.3x9.0. .245.00
- 2 Magnificent Bijars, 12.3x7.8. .550.00
- 1 Indo-Chinese, rich blues, 14x12.3. .245.00
- 2 Kermanshahs, about 11x7. .345.00
- 1 Large India Carpet, 12.0x10.1. .245.00
- 1 Chinese, tans and blues, 11.6x9.0. .175.00
- 1 Chinese, heavy quality, 12.7x10.0. .195.00
- 1 India, brown and blue, 15.4x9.10. .245.00
- 1 Laristan, all-over design, 10.1x8.0. .145.00
- 1 India, Chinese design, 9.10x6.0. .125.00
- 1 Laristan, attractive design, 12.0x8.0. .195.00
- 1 Chinese, effective blues, 10.6x7.9. .195.00
- 1 Chinese, gold and blues, 11.7x8.8. .145.00
- 1 Laristan, Persian design, 11.9x8.0. .195.00
- 1 Chinese, good quality, 11.6x9.0. .125.00
- 1 Khiva Bokhara, 12.0x8.0. .225.00
- 1 Chinese, beautiful blues, 11.7x9.0. .195.00
- 1 Rajah-Mir, Persian blue, 11.8x8.8. .275.00
- 1 Chinese Carpet of splendid quality 13.6x9.8. .195.00
- 1 Antique Bokhara, 8.6x6.2. .295.00

- Kurdists, Mosuls and Daghestans—A large assortment in convenient sizes, priced. . . . 45.00 and 55.00
- Irans, Kermanshahs, Bokharas, Bergamos, and Daghestans—Of excellent quality, in beautiful rich colors. . . . 75.00 and 85.00
- Kazaks, Saruks, Royal Bokharas, Bijars, Daghestans—Some are antique, others are semi-antique. A remarkably fine lot, priced as low as possible. . . . 95.00 to 125.00
- Shirvans, Beluchists, Guenjes, Mosuls—Almost impossible to secure small Oriental rugs at these prices. Large assortment. . . . 25.00 and 35.00
- Bijars, Camels' Hair, Kurdists—Splendid antique pieces in sizes such as used to advantage in halls or in combination with other small rugs. . . . 150.00 to 195.00
- Daghestans, Shirvans, Kurds, Anatolians—Camels' Hair, Prayer Rugs, 55.00 and 65.00

Specials in New Curtains

150 PAIRS FINE VOILE CURTAINS, hemstitched double-tie drawnwork, both single and double row, white and ecru, 2½ yards.

Price 2.75, 3.25, 3.75 Pair

30 PAIRS NOVELTY LACE CURTAINS, hand-made lace motifs of filet, cluny and Venise, mounted on fine Marquise Cluny—insertions and edges, white, ivory and ecru.

Price 10.00 Pair

CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN REVIEWED

Mr. Miyaoaka of Tokyo Declares Before American Bar Association Religious Freedom Is a Fundamental in His Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CLEVELAND, O. — Speaking at a meeting of the American Bar Association, T. Miyaoaka of Tokyo, Japan, gave a review of the Constitution of Japan in his address on "The Safeguard of Civil Liberties in Japan." Elihu Root of New York presided over the association.

Mr. Miyaoaka said that the constitution was promulgated by Emperor Meiji on Feb. 11, 1889, and went into effect from the November following. Two paragraphs, he said, afforded an idea of the vision of that far-sighted statesman, viz: "Liberty of Conscience and Liberty of Speech, Writing and Publication."

On the first of these subjects, Mr. Miyaoaka said in part: "There is no law in Japan that gives preference to any form of religion. The wording of Article 28 of the Constitution of Japan is so simple and direct that it requires no supplementary legislation to give effect to its provision. Freedom of religious belief is only limited by the condition that the belief shall not be prejudicial to peace and order, nor incompatible with the duties which an individual as a Japanese subject owes to the sovereignty of the Empire."

"In none of the laws of Japan is there any restriction on the legitimate enjoyment of the freedom of speech. The laws of public safety, police and publication, as well as the press law, provide that matters relating to the preliminary examination of offenses, shall not be discussed in public speeches, in printed books or pamphlets or on the press; that criminals shall not be made objects of public encomium or approbation; that nothing intended to subvert the political institutions or otherwise lead to a breach of peace, or any thing contrary to good morals, shall be publicly discussed."

"In this great war, in which the attention of all thinking men is centered, it is whispered here and there whether Japan has not misplaced herself in aiding the Allies as against the Central Empires of Europe. In the laconic brevity of mottoes and slogans there is always danger of the vulgar and the unthinking misinterpreting the meaning intended to be conveyed. When President Wilson declared that this war was a war of democracy against autocracy, manifestly he did not mean that this was a war of republicanism versus monarchism. The people of the United States are the last people on earth to deny to another people the right to choose for themselves that form of government which the latter think is best adapted to themselves. Is not Germany's denial to some of the unfortunate people under her sway of the right to choose their own sovereignty, one of the crimes for which we hold her responsible? The United States went into this war because the German warfare against commerce was a challenge to all mankind. It is for the vindication of human rights that this nation is stirred to the core."

"Japan has the same ideals to which you are dedicated. We stand for the rights of humanity. When it is suggested that Japan is misplaced in this war, because this is a war of democracy against monarchy, I see the subtle working of German propaganda. Germany is determined that Japan and the United States shall not be friends; Germany today is sowing the seeds of mistrust between us with the same insistence that has marked her activity in that direction ever since Japan became a factor to be considered in world politics. If you will recall with what punctilious observance of the rules of civilized warfare Japan fought her wars you will perceive that we place justice and right over material prosperity, military efficiency or achievements in natural science and art."

STRIKE OF POLICE OCCURS IN LONDON

LONDON, England (Friday) — The London metropolitan police went on strike at midnight yesterday. The strike affects only some sections of the city.

The city of London police, who number 800, are not affected. The metropolitan force has between 4000 and 5000 members. Eight thousand of them have gone to war.

The metropolitan police demand increased wages, recognition of their union, and the reinstatement of a discharged man who was active in the Policemen's Union.

Traffic proceeded as usual. Drivers, many of whom were themselves on strike a week ago, regulated the movement of vehicles and there was little crowding.

TURKISH MINISTRY AND PALESTINE JEWS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — The Jewish correspondence bureau learns that the Turkish Grand Vizier stated in an interview that the Turkish Government does not contemplate granting privileges to the Jews in Palestine, but will grant them the same rights as other Ottoman citizens.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — Talat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier is reported in Constantinople dispatches by way of Budapest to have closed negotiations between repre-

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE DENIED

LONDON, England (Friday) — There had been no proposal by England and no suggestion in America for a political or military alliance between the two countries, said James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, who spoke at the American Luncheon Club here today. He appeared on the speaking program with Lord Reading, the British ambassador to the United States.

"I join with you," said Mr. Lewis turning to Lord Reading, "in the sentiment expressed in the speech recently made by you asserting that mischievous propaganda had been circulated in certain parts of the country for the purpose of embarrassing the Allies. There has been no proposal from England for a political or military alliance with the United States, and there has been no suggestion in America for any such convention with England or any other foreign country in connection with the war as the fruit thereof."

"If there shall arise any circumstances justifying different relations than those now existing, President Woodrow Wilson and Premier David Lloyd George will send the proposal and the reasons offered for it to the peoples of the countries. There will be no diplomatic juggling of the fates. There will be no burden to any people through secret pacts made by official agents as long as Woodrow Wilson is President of the United States and a democratic government is in force in Great Britain."

"The controversy is attracting much attention, both in and out of the press, and the view is expressed that a discussion may take place in the forthcoming parliamentary session which will clear the matter up and define the Italian policy."

CONTROVERSY OVER OPPRESSED RACES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday) — An animated controversy has been going on for some days between the *Corriere della Sera* and the *Giornale d'Italia*. The former maintains there are divergencies of view between the Premier and the Foreign Minister as to the policy concerning the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary. The latter declares no such differences exist.

The controversy is attracting much attention, both in and out of the press, and the view is expressed that a discussion may take place in the forthcoming parliamentary session which will clear the matter up and define the Italian policy."

SIX SEAMEN COMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Six seamen were commended by United States Secretary of the Navy Daniels Friday for heroism. They are Alonzo E. Seright, pharmacist's mate of Kansas City; Adam J. Bettinger, boatswain's mate of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest L. Pemberton, seaman, 1183 Whitney Street, New Haven, Conn.; Otto A. Valfor, yeoman, of New York; Louis Friedman, seaman, of San Francisco; Frederick L. Cook, electrician, of New Orleans.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Nearly 100,000 votes have been reported in the race for the Senate in the South Carolina primary. Nat B. Dial continues to maintain his majority over Cole L. Blease and I. F. Rice, increasing his lead over Mr. Blease to 22,903 votes. The last report showed Mr. Dial 57,698, Mr. Blease 34,795, and Mr. Rice 3,914.

ALL QUIET AT NOGALES

NOGALES, Ariz. — General Cabell, commanding the United States forces, issued the following statement on Friday:

"I am very much pleased with the way in which General Calles is handling the situation in Nogales, Sonora. Everything is quiet and I expect it to remain so."

SOCIALISTS AT INTERLAKEN

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday) — A number of Socialists from neutral and belligerent countries met at Interlaken, Switzerland, on Monday, according to Die Frankfurter Zeitung. No details of what transpired are known. A recent dispatch from Switzerland said that Philip Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, was at Interlaken.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The American Socialist mission has arrived in Paris from Italy. It was welcomed by a committee of the Confédération Générale du Travail.

GREEK RECRUITS CALLED UP

ATHENS, Greece (Friday) — (By The Associated Press) — A royal decree has been issued calling to the colors recruits of the classes of 1900, 1901 and 1902 in Greece and Macedonia.

DUTCH CABINET QUESTION

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday) — Queen Wilhelmina has asked Jonker G. L. M. H. Ruijs de Beerenbroek to form a Cabinet. He is considering the proposal.

DRY UNITED STATES SAID TO BE ASSURED

(Continued from page one)

Chief Executive would use the power given him to the limit. The testimony of the Secretary of the Navy, whose opinion carries great weight, shows the increase in efficiency and general morale that resulted from the establishment of dry zones round naval yards. That the necessity is even more urgent in the case of shipyards, munition plants and coal mines, and other such places outside the jurisdiction of the Navy Department is a fact well established and fully shown in the debates on the amendment.

In the course of the debate, Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who regarded this discretionary power given the President as the most important clause in the amendment, gave some signal illustrations of the necessity for putting it into immediate operation. The states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, he pointed out, have local option. Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., adjoining each other are dry, and between them, they have 10,000 men engaged in four shipyards and a big steel plant, all of them working at top speed on war contracts. A few have been banished from the immediate neighborhood with the exception of the small town of Oliver, which has 30 voters.

This town, said Senator Lenroot, has become a regular Mecca for the employees in these plants. The officials of the yards and of the towns of Superior and Duluth are powerless to do away with a condition that does more to prevent output than would strikes in these yards.

Senator Lenroot pictured what he saw there a few weeks ago as follows: "I visited this place (Oliver) a few weeks ago. I found that the one saloon was a very large building, jammed to the doors, with eight or nine bartenders, with men struggling to the bar to get a drink and several busses running from the steel plant to the village and the saloon. The seven wholesale liquor houses are not permitted to engage in business as a saloon, but, regarding it as a wholesale liquor business, were selling beer in pint bottles and whiskey in half-pint bottles."

A letter written to Senator Nelson in reference to the same establishment sheds further light on the importance of the power given to the President to do away with such places. After making a plea "in the interest of the people and its industries, especially the steel plants and the shipbuilding plants," the writer, a citizen of Duluth, goes on to say, "If there ever has been any injustice to humanity or crime against the industries and our government, and the sin that we allow the young men to go over to be debauched by liquor, it is this Oliver. The last time I was there I found there were no less than 100 young men in the bar room and the wholesale liquor houses, men that ought to be doing something. If they did not have the opportunity to get liquor they certainly would be doing something."

This is not an isolated condition but one which is prevalent around the most vital war plants of the country. It would be interesting to know how many of the young men referred to in this letter had deferred classifications. In granting powers to the President, Congress expects him to do away with such conditions, and there is no doubt whatever that he will have the full support of public opinion behind him if he chooses to exercise his power.

Gain in Prohibition

Closing of Saloons Will, It Is Declared, Lessen Taxpayers' Burdens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass. — Prohibition leaders point out that under war prohibition the people of the United States instead of losing \$1,000,000,000 in taxes from the liquor trade, as the liquor interests would have it believed, will be tremendous gainers, saving the whole \$2,200,000,000 which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, estimates the people pay annually for strong drink, compared with the small proportion the traffic pays in taxes for permission to continue in business another year.

Guy A. Ham of Boston, for many years a prohibition worker, declared this week that wiping out the traffic, instead of imposing additional war burdens upon the tax payers, would more likely lessen their burdens through increased production in the industries resulting from closing the saloons.

"All taxes are of one of two classes," argued Mr. Ham, who is being vigorously opposed by the brewers, in his campaign for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Massachusetts. "They are either direct or indirect—the first levied upon real estate and personal property holdings, and the second levied in the first instance upon business, but ultimately transferred to the consumer."

"Now the liquor tax comes within the second category. The government taxes the liquor trade, which in turn passes the tax over to the man who indulges in the drink habit. It should not be overlooked, at this point, that experience has demonstrated that the average consumers of intoxicants are the least able to pay this tax."

"The government can certainly afford to shift the liquor tax over to other commodities, under war prohibition, for the result will be increased efficiency of the people and greater production of war materiel. There will be, among other factors, a vast saving to the taxpayer due to the smaller cost of maintaining jails and other institutions for the care of inebriates. In Massachusetts, for example, a commission investigated and found the cost of maintaining such institutions amounted to 40 cents out of every \$1 in taxes paid."

CLERICALS RULE POLISH MEETING

National Conference at Detroit Called by Priests Reluctantly — Loyalists Aim at Unity Among Poles in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Among those here working especially to produce solidarity throughout the United States among all nations, there is deep interest in the convention of the Polish people now in progress in Detroit, Mich. Reports thus far received would indicate that the convention is organized and working along the lines described in The Christian Science Monitor in a Scranton (Pa.) dispatch, when the convention was first announced. The convention is divided into two parties, the clerical, which is the majority, because the convention was organized by the priests, and the loyalists, who believe that the Polish people of the United States should be permitted to manifest their support of the war against Germany without interference.

In the United States there are nearly 5,000,000 Poles, and it was to bring about unity among them that the clerical party was forced, much against its will, to call the convention. Unification had been sought by the loyalists and a general meeting was even demanded by them, but no attention was paid to the appeals until word went out from Washington that such a meeting would be desirable. It was then that the clericals set about calling a convention and arranging the classes of delegates so that the clerical party would be in control.

Notwithstanding this control, it is understood that a demand has been made for an accounting of all the moneys that have been collected by the clericals and by Mr. Padewski since the Polish Legion was organized. It is reported at the convention by representatives of the Independent American Catholic Church that the main point of contention between the clericals and the loyalists is the domination, or attempted domination of the Poles in the United States by the priests. The loyalists declare this domination is intolerable and un-American. Their main objection and indeed the only real objection to the Polish Legion is the domination of its organization by the clericals.

Statistics show that the cost of these institutions is greater than the revenues received from the liquor tax, and this cost is assessed among all taxpayers. Let it be thoroughly understood, the United States will have a sufficient sum through war prohibition to easily pay any new taxes upon tea, coffee, etc."

Grape Waste Recorded

No Less Than 200,000,000 Pounds Not Picked During 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — As an indication that a large quantity of wine that in the past has either been wasted or has not been made available in the form of food, it is said that in 1915 not less than 200,000,000 pounds of wine grapes went to waste on the vines because the companies did not appear to value them sufficiently to pay for the picking, although, if this had been done they would at least have been dried for food, if this form of marketing had not been discouraged. Notwithstanding an admission by the State Viticultural Commission that in 1915 the raisin growers took steps to head off competition from dried wine grapes, it must not be taken for granted that this board now grants that the wine grape can be used as a food. For when the question of prohibition for the period of the war was pending before the Senate Committee on Agriculture last May, Mr. E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, sent the following telegram to Senator James D. Phelan:

"May we ask your immediate help to prevent the passage of the proposed legislation in the Senate which attempts to include wine grapes of this State as a food and prevent their use in the manufacture of wine? You know as a matter of fact that wine grapes are not an essential in the theory of the conservation of food, and that if their use in the making of wine were prohibited by the proposed legislation there would be no means of disposing of them, the coming vintage, or indeed at all. We make a very serious point of this and ask you to use it in argument."

While the secretary of the Viticultural Commission, speaking presumably for the commission, took the ground as indicated above in 1915, the board itself went on record as follows in 1916, as showing that the wine grape could be made a food product if it were permitted to enter the market:

"California has a monopoly of the raisin business of the United States, and although the season of 1915 opened with much foreboding by the raisin interests they solved their difficulties tactfully. There is a close community of interests between the raisin grape and the wine grape industries, and at the beginning of the season of 1915, because of the hardship imposed on the wine industry by the excessive federal tax, the raisin people were much concerned over the fact that many tons of wine grapes inferior as raisins would be dried and thrown into the raisin market to the great injury of pack standards and the general demoralization of raisin affairs. In the Fresno section the California Associated Raisin Company bought from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of wine grapes, leased idle wine plants and made these grapes into wine and brandy, paying an average price of \$10 a ton to the growers for these wine grapes, becoming thereby, as it were, wine makers as well as marketers of raisins. The desired effect was accomplished, however."

Aside from the fact, however, that other markets than wine-making might be developed for wine grapes, authorities on the matter say that the economic loss that would be caused by prohibition, and of which so much is made by the liquor interests, is constantly being lessened by the pulling up of vineyards, many thousands of acres having already been removed and planted to other crops, and by the planting of fruit trees between the grape vines.

In the great Pelier district, in Fresno County, for example, one of the greatest grape-growing centers in the State, there is now scarcely an acre of wine grapes. Furthermore, it is argued that the economic loss that might be caused by prohibition could not be so great as it is predicted it would be for the reason that the wine grape-growing industry has not, according to figures published by the State Viticultural Commission, been on a paying basis.

FLOUR REGULATIONS ARE MODIFIED

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CLERICALS RULE POLISH MEETING

National Conference at Detroit Called by Priests Reluctantly — Loyalists Aim at Unity Among Poles in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Among those here working especially to produce solidarity throughout the United States among all nations, there is deep interest in the convention of the Polish people now in progress in Detroit, Mich. Reports thus far received would indicate that the convention is organized and working along the lines described in The Christian Science Monitor in a Scranton (Pa.) dispatch, when the convention was first announced. The convention is divided into two parties, the clerical, which is the majority, because the convention was organized by the priests, and the loyalists, who believe that the Polish people of the United States should be permitted to manifest their support of the war against Germany without interference.

In the United States there are nearly 5,000,000 Poles, and it was to bring about unity among them that the clerical party was forced, much against its will, to call the convention. Unification had been sought by the loyalists and a general meeting was even demanded by them, but no attention was paid to the appeals until word went out from Washington that such a meeting would be desirable. It was then that the clericals set about calling a convention and arranging the classes of delegates so that the clerical party would be in control.

Notwithstanding this control, it is understood that a demand has been made for an accounting of all the moneys that have been collected by the clericals and by Mr. Padewski since the Polish Legion was organized. It is reported at the convention by representatives of the Independent American Catholic Church that the main point of contention between the clericals and the loyalists is the domination, or attempted domination of the Poles in the United States by the priests. The loyalists declare this domination is intolerable and un-American. Their main objection and indeed the only real objection to the Polish Legion is the domination of its organization by the clericals.

Statistics show that the cost of these institutions is greater than the revenues received from the liquor tax, and this cost is assessed among all taxpayers. Let it be thoroughly understood, the United States will have a sufficient sum through war prohibition to easily pay any new taxes upon tea, coffee, etc."

"May we ask your immediate help to prevent the passage of the proposed legislation in the Senate which attempts to include wine grapes of this State as a food and prevent their use in the manufacture of wine? You know as a matter of fact that wine grapes are not an essential in the theory of the conservation of food, and that if their use in the making of wine were prohibited by the proposed legislation there would be no means of disposing of them, the coming vintage, or indeed at all. We make a very serious point of this and ask you to use it in argument."

While the secretary of the Viticultural Commission, speaking presumably for the commission, took the ground as indicated above in 1915, the board itself went on record as follows in 1916, as showing that the wine grape could be made a food product if it were permitted to enter the market:

"California has a monopoly of the raisin business of the United States, and although the season of 1915 opened with much foreboding by the raisin interests they solved their difficulties tactfully. There is a close community of interests between the raisin grape and the wine grape industries, and at the beginning of the season of 1915, because of the hardship imposed on the wine industry by the excessive federal tax, the raisin people were much concerned over the fact that many tons of wine grapes inferior as raisins would be dried and thrown into the raisin market to the great injury of pack standards and the general demoralization of raisin affairs. In the Fresno section the California Associated Raisin Company bought from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of wine grapes, leased idle wine plants and made these grapes into wine and brandy, paying an average price of \$10 a ton to the growers for these wine grapes, becoming thereby, as it were, wine makers as well as marketers of raisins. The desired effect was accomplished, however."

Aside from the fact, however, that other markets than wine-making might be developed for wine grapes, authorities on the matter say that the economic loss that would be caused by prohibition, and of which so much is made by the liquor interests, is constantly being lessened by the pulling up of vineyards, many thousands of acres having already been removed and planted to other crops, and by the planting of fruit trees between the grape vines.

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GASOLINE SAVING BY SUNDAY EDICT

Patriotic Action by Motorists Would Conserve Over Seven Million Gallons in a Single Day, Says Director Requa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — So many questions have been asked by owners of automobiles as to the amount of gasoline saving expected from the restriction of motoring on Sundays that Mr. Requa, director of the oil division, has given out that explanatory statement:

"The request for this conservation applies only to the territory east of the Mississippi River. In this territory there are 4,000,000 motor-driven vehicles, of which approximately 200,000 are trucks. It is fair to assume that the remaining 3,800,000 motor vehicles if run on Sundays would each use two gallons of gasoline, so that the saving to be effected if every motor user patriotically complies with the fuel administration's request, would be about 7,600,000 gallons. This would be in addition to the saving effected by the non-use of motor boats; and in this connection it might be well to state that the conservation request has no application to those motor fishing boats plying at a necessary trade

N. W. ROWELL AND CANADIAN CORPS

President of the Canadian Privy Council Gives Some Interesting Facts Showing Efficiency of Canadian Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, in a further address, on Saturday night, to his constituents, made public some interesting figures respecting the reinforcements which had been sent overseas since the Military Service Act went into force. He also referred to the casualties which had been suffered by the Canadian corps during the past year and a half.

Under the provisions of the act, nearly 60,000 men had been enrolled, and in addition to these figures, over 19,000 had enlisted voluntarily. The total since the act passed being 79,010. During the present year 66,542 Canadian soldiers had been sent overseas, which had kept the corps, as well as the cavalry brigade, up to strength. During the calendar year the Canadian casualties had amounted to 74,500 men.

Speaking of the formidable nature of the Canadian unit, the president of the Privy Council said: "Owing to the situation on the western front, and on the advice of our corps commander, we have strengthened the corps, both in personnel and equipment, so that today it is the most formidable single fighting unit on the western front. To meet the situation, we have increased the strength of our fighting forces in France by 20,000 men."

Mr. Rowell explained the lowness of the Canadian casualties during the present year by saying that with very much larger forces in the field they "have been very much lower than at any time since our forces went to the front. For the first six months they amounted to only 14,000, whereas the casualties in the British and French armies for the same period were very great. Our light casualties have been due to two main causes: First, our divisions, unlike those of Great Britain, France and Australia, were always up to strength, and, with the additional auxiliary services provided, constituted such a formidable fighting unit that Germany never attacked the front held by the Canadians although they did attack on either side. Secondly, three of our divisions were taken out of the line during the spring offensive, largely because they were up to strength, and such an efficient force to form part of a strategic reserve to be used in any critical situation which might develop."

Speaking of the expeditionary force of 5000 Canadians who were to cooperate with the Allies in Siberia in assisting the Czech-Slovaks and the Russian people, Mr. Rowell said that it was anticipated that certain British troops would be associated with the Canadian force, the whole being commanded by a Canadian officer, Brigadier-General Elmsley. The use of Canadian troops, he added, was a recognition of Canada's position as a Pacific power.

In referring to the German raids in the Atlantic, Mr. Rowell made the important announcement that a Canadian naval air service was to be established which would be engaged in the defense of the Atlantic seaboard and Canadian shipping.

HOME FOR CARE OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—One of the big problems of the war, yet one of which comparatively little is heard, is the care of soldiers' children who are motherless. To place these children in institutions of a charitable nature is out of the question, since the children who are alone because their fathers are fighting the Empire's battles, must not be looked upon as needing charity, as neglected or delinquent.

The Next-of-Kin Association, an active group of women whose fathers, husbands, sons or brothers have served or are serving in the allied armies, is endeavoring to solve this problem so far as Edmonton is concerned, and as a first step has established a home for the care of soldiers' children who are motherless. Although the formal opening has not yet taken place, the home has been in operation for a month, and when visited by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, 14 bright-faced little boys and girls ranging from two years up were found in charge of Mrs. Hunter, a kindly, capable matron, mother of three soldiers and a soldier herself, since left a widow some years ago when her own children were young, she provided for and brought up and educated eight sons unaided.

The aim of the Next-of-Kin, as expressed by the president, is to bring these children in the home up as they would like their own children to be brought up. With that in view, institutional features are eliminated as far as possible, and the home is a real home indeed. Separate rooms are provided for the little resident children, and these while simply furnished are attractive and immaculate. The walls are tinted in bright, delicate shades dear to the hearts of little children. The beds and dressers are white, and the rugs on the floors harmonize with the walls, as do the cozy comforters on the white beds.

Downstairs are found the sitting room, matron's private sitting room, kitchen and large room used as a dining room and playroom. The latter has prettily tinted walls adorned with nursery rhyme panels, and is provided with playthings for inclement weather. In the dining-room

portion of the room the children are served at small tables with white napery and serviceable but pretty dishes. The matron keeps a careful eye on the children while at their meals, correcting in a quiet way such faults as are sure to be found in little folks, and teaching them "table manners."

A playground has been provided on a vacant lot. This is fitted up with swings, sand piles and playhouses amongst the willows, the latter the work of little hands.

The rights of the individual are strongly observed in the home, each child having, in addition to his own room, his personal clothing and belongings generally. The clothing, which is made and repaired by members of the Next-of-Kin, is in no way suggestive of uniforms, but rather is made with a thought to preserving the child's identity. Rules of the home are such as might be found in any private home. In the matter of rising, for instance, the children are not asked to get up at an unreasonable hour, and the very little folks who happen to be sleeping when the usual getting-up time comes, are allowed to finish their nap in peace. When school time comes, the larger ones who are of school age must, however, get up in good time for school. The home is situated only a few blocks from public and high schools and in a quiet part of the city, so the children have every educational opportunity.

Financing such a home is naturally a big responsibility. The Alberta government has made a yearly grant of \$2500, which pays the rent and helps with the salaries of the matron and assistants. The patriotic fund allows \$12 a month for the cost of the food. The Next-of-Kin has assumed the responsibility of financing the home apart from this, which means raising money to purchase material for clothing, furnishing the home and providing for emergencies which are sure to arise in such an establishment. The furnishing alone calls for considerable outlay, as the home provides accommodation for 30 children.

NEWS-PRINT CONGRESS HELD IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The convention of the News-Print Bureau of New York was held in Montreal for the first time. Thirty prominent manufacturers of news print, mostly from the United States, attended the convention.

In his opening address, J. A. B. Cowles, of New York, the president, dealt extensively with the labor situation, particularly in the United States, and the applications that had been made to the War Mediation Board, with the result that certain manufacturers had agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, with a special committee, of which Mr. Carlyle was chairman. The result of this was a ruling that organization had been equally authorized amongst employers as amongst employees. The result of this legislation was that manufacturers were not only authorized, but advised, to combine in any reasonable way, especially so far as export trade was concerned, which was a new procedure as compared with the drastic provisions of the Sherman Act.

Mr. Cowles suggested that this matter should be taken up, and that Canadian and American manufacturers of pulp and paper should get together to deal with the relations of employers and employees, and formulate some fundamentals. The whole idea of the discussion was that united action should be taken by the manufacturers of the United States and Canada.

S. L. Willson, vice-chairman of the pulp and paper section of the War Trade Industries Board of Washington, made it plain that the Canadian publishing and newspaper industries would be, at least for the duration of the war, practically controlled by the activities and rulings of the War Trade Industries Board at Washington. The pulp and paper industry was an international affair, whose interests ramified throughout this continent, while it had been agreed that any rulings made in the United States would be made applicable in Canada, with the result that whatever might be decided at Washington would also apply, either directly or indirectly, in Canada. Restrictions in the conservation of news print in the United States would apply equally in Canada. This phase of the subject attracted considerable attention at the meeting.

A LIGNITE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The appointment of a lignite board to inquire fully into the possibilities of briquetting the semi-anthracite coal of the West, will probably be announced immediately, and the new board will take up its duties at once. The board is being appointed by agreement between the federal and provincial governments, and will consist of three members. A plant will be erected, and tests carried out within the next two months in the Estevan District. Great things are expected for the people of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the way of cheaper fuel.

AN IRRIGATION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The Lethbridge Board of Trade has received notification from the Canadian Department of the Interior that field surveys will be proceeded with over the proposed Lethbridge northern irrigation project, to find out whether it is reasonably possible to carry the water that is available in the Old Man River to a greater number of farms than was contemplated in the original surveys.

MISSOURI PARTIES FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Democrats and Republicans Also United in Loyalty Declarations, and Both Favor Early Action on the Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Democratic Party of Missouri held its platform convention at Jefferson City this week, with former Governor Joseph W. Folk, Democratic candidate for Senator, making the chief address. He pledged unwavering loyalty to the Wilson Administration and its war policies.

Dr. W. C. Shupp, of the State Anti-Saloon League, asked both the Democratic and Republican parties to adopt this plank: "We are in favor of prompt action by the members of the Legislature upon the amendment to the federal Constitution with regard to prohibition, and that their action should be taken in accordance with the wishes of their constituents."

Dr. Shupp said the State was certain to ratify, and the dry forces were satisfied with the plank offered. There is very little discussion of prohibition. The platform indorses woman suffrage, state and national. An attempt was made to have the platform criticize the opposition of Senator Reed to suffrage. The support of the national Administration and the prosecution of the war to a victorious end is the keynote of the platform. To bring railroads and waterways under coordinated government control and to assist in developing the valley waterways is asked.

Preparation for the economic after-war era and the building up of a great merchant marine for a world-wide commerce is demanded.

Mr. Folk urged the support of President Wilson's Administration, not only because it is the instrumentality through which we can aid in winning the war, but also because the Administration deserves confidence and support.

Ben M. Neale of Greenfield was elected chairman of the State Committee. Sam C. Major of Fayette, congressional nominee, was named permanent chairman of the convention.

The Republican State Platform convention and the Republican State Committee organized on Tuesday in accordance with states arranged upon before the meeting. Prior to the convention proper, the State Committee organized, electing William L. Cole, of Union, state chairman; Amos Curley of Cassville, vice-chairman; Jesse Barrett of St. Louis, secretary; and Walter S. Dickey, a senatorial candidate in 1916, treasurer. The convention proper named Roscoe C. Paterson of Springfield as chairman.

The prohibition plank is practically that of the Democratic Party, that the Missouri Legislature should act immediately upon convening and dispose of the national amendment. The suffrage plank asks adoption of national suffrage, and makes no mention of state action. Enactment of laws permitting soldiers overseas to vote is asked. The war plank indorses the war and pledges the party to its prosecution, without indorsing the Wilson Administration. Use of the Mississippi River to a greater extent is asked. The action, by way of prohibition and suffrage practically eliminates these issues in the State.

Kansas for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Republican and Democratic Party councils here, on Tuesday, composed of the candidates for state and legislative offices and county chairmen, both adopted strong anti-war programs. The Republicans declared against profiting and condemning the Democrats for not adopting measures to prevent it. The fixing of the price of wheat was regarded as a war necessity, but a demand was made that the price of cotton be also fixed. The charge was made that the Democratic Party has created a sectional line in establishing war industries. The Republicans also charged that the President had withheld vital information from the people two years ago, which has cost the country large amounts in man-power and money because of unpreparedness.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties made flat declarations in favor of national prohibition and national woman suffrage. The Democrats pledged the government control of the packing industry, and after the war the party in Kansas favors the government continuing in control of the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and that large incomes and inheritances be taxed to pay the war debt.

The creation of a state commission to aid in rehabilitating wounded soldiers was also urged. The Socialists adopted a platform calling for a negotiated peace with no annexations and no indemnities. They pledged support to the government in the war, but demanded that it end as quickly as possible. The party declared in favor of the government building highways after the war to absorb all idle labor at a wage of \$3 a day. The collective ownership of

LOYALTY BATTLE ON IN ILLINOIS

Medill-Thompson-Foss Contest for United States Senatorial Nomination—Indicted Socialists Are Also in Congress Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The last days are now running out of a hard loyalty battle within Republican ranks, a contest of first importance nationally, for the United States senatorial nomination from Illinois. When the race is viewed from the standpoint of the nation, and considerations of political factions are discarded and side issues sifted out, the struggle between Medill McCormick, Congressman-at-large; William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman George Edmund Foss, is nothing less than a plain fight with loyalty as the issue involved.

For a time it was thought that Foss and McCormick might split the loyalty vote and let Mayor Thompson ride in, but at this stage of the battle it looks as if McCormick was "forging ahead," and as if the fight at the primary Sept. 11, would be between him and Thompson. The Mayor is making an energetic campaign. He is now working hard in Chicago. His fiction of the Republican Party has put up a county ticket, and his organization, centering about the City Hall, is active.

McCormick has a splendid war record, in striking contrast to that enjoyed by Mayor Thompson. The latter, as mayor of the second city in the country, had a great opportunity to lead the city in patriotic endeavor, but instead he at first talked against conscription and then neglected golden chances to put a shoulder to the wheel for the winning of the war. The platform on which he is running for the United States Senate bespeaks a policy of aloofness for America. The Mayor of the Republic prior to his candidacy for the Senate and the program on which he asks election, have led many former warm supporters of his to reject him. Such persons insist that the nation in its hour of need requires senatorial material of quite a different temper.

Associated with Mayor Thompson is William E. Mason, Congressman-at-large. A former United States Senator, Congressman Mason represents the old-time standpat element in Congress, and at this particular period the type of congressman who voted against the war, and is now very busy trying to prove his loyalty. Mr. Mason is engaged in campaign efforts to establish his "Americanism" by means of the Americanism of his ancestors and his son. The former, he says, fought in every American war, and his son is fighting in this. The fact of the matter is that Congressman Mason lent himself to the People's Council movement in a most generous manner. He talked for repealing the Conscription Act in one People's Council meeting here in the Auditorium Building, making a rousing speech, and later addressed a large People's Council meeting in Riverview Park. Both of these affairs were run by the Socialists, who furnished the backbone of the People's Council movement in Chicago. No attempt is made here to enumerate various disputed acts of Mayor Thompson in regard to the war, but it cannot be forgotten that he allowed the People's Council convention to find a haven in Chicago after it had been refused in several states.

Congressman George Edmund Foss has a thoroughly sound war record. He has served in Congress for a number of terms and recently was chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He entered the senatorial race last and it is evident, from a recent statement which he issued declaring his intention to stick to the finish, that pressure has been brought to bear on him to withdraw in order not to divide the loyalty vote.

Socialist nominations are rather a feature of the fall, though they will not cut any figure in the September primary. William Bross Lloyd of Winnetka has been named for United States Senator. The interesting part of the Socialists' program is their nomination of three Chicagoans under indictment in the leading Socialist case of the government. J. Louis Engdahl, Socialist Party editor, has been chosen to run for Congress in the Seventh District; W. F. Kruse, secretary of the Young Peoples Socialist League, in the sixth; and Irving St. John Tucker in the tenth. Tucker has been more active in the People's Council movement locally, where he headed it, than in Socialist circles. He was a speaker with Mason at the big outdoor People's Council gathering here already referred to.

Among Republican candidates for congressman-at-large, two to be elected, are Henry R. Rathbone, an attorney of standing and a former president of the Hamilton Club of Chicago; and Richard Yates of Springfield, a former Governor.

So far nothing has been said about the Democrats, though a Democrat is the holder of the senatorial seat the Republicans are having such an ado about. That is because Senator James Hamilton Lewis is so certain of the re-nomination that he is now in France.

MISSOURI PLANS FOR DRAFTING LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis Industrial District and the State of Missouri face the necessity of immediate action toward the further curtailment of non-essential industries if the new war plants now shaping and under way are to be adequately manned. Albert J. Davis, president of the St. Louis Em-

LETTERS GAVE FACTS TO THE ENEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Correspondence between men in the British and Canadian armies and strangers has been forbidden, according to orders received here on Friday at the British Recruiting Mission in this city. The practice has resulted in giving information to the enemy. Officers and men are also forbidden to insert advertisements inviting correspondence with strangers.

ITALIANS TO BE EDUCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MONTPELIER, Vt.—For the purpose of educating Italians of Vermont on the political organization of the United States, the State of Vermont and its cities and towns, they may have a better understanding of their citizenship and the use of the ballot, a corporation has been formed here, to be known as The Italian Mutual Benefit and Political Educational Corporation. Its office is given as Rutland. There are several thousand Italians in Vermont which the society will seek to elevate to better citizenship.

PALESTINE JEWS START HOMELAND

Foundations Laid in Presence of General Allenby and Military Governor, as Well as French and Italian Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, of Christianity, Mohammedanism and Judaism participated in the laying of the foundation stones for the Zionist organization is erecting on the Mount of Olives overlooking the valley of the Jordan, as one of the first undertakings for the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The day had been declared a holiday and some 6000 persons were present at the event, including General Allenby, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Palestine, the military Governor of Jerusalem, staff representatives of the French and Italian detachments in Palestine, and various other officials, including representatives of all the Jewish organizations of Jerusalem, Jaffa and the liberated Jewish colonies of Palestine.

"Since it is to be a Hebrew university the question hardly arises as to its language," said Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the Zionist Administrative Commission, who laid the first foundation stone. "By a strange error people have regarded Hebrew as one of the dead languages, whilst in fact it has never died off the lips of mankind. Here in Palestine, amid the babel of languages, Hebrew stands out as the one language in which every Jew can communicate with every other Jew upon the technical difficulties connected with Hebrew instruction. I have spoken of a Hebrew university, where the language will be Hebrew, just as French is used at the Sorbonne or English at Oxford. Naturally other languages, ancient and modern, will be taught in their respective faculties. Amongst these we may expect that prominent attention will be given to Arabic and other semitic languages. The Hebrew University, though intended primarily for Jews, will, of course, give an affectionate welcome to the members of every race and every creed: 'My house is a house of prayer for all nations.'"

"Our Hebrew University, informed by Jewish learning and Jewish energy, will mold itself into an integral part of our national structure which is in process of erection. It will have a centripetal force attracting all that is noblest in Jewry throughout the world; a unifying center for our scattered elements. There will go forth on the other side inspiration and strength that shall revive the powers now latent in our distant communities; here the wandering soul of Israel shall find its haven, its strength, its longed-for Israel shall at last remain at peace within itself and with the world."

"We find no difficulty," said the decision, "in concluding that it is not unlawful for companies to handle messages for common carriers, railroads and the public press through the medium of message wire arrangements." The case involves contracts of the American Bell Telephone, the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies. Investigation of the contracts was begun more than a year ago by the commission on its own motion, after an informal complaint by the Grain Dealers National Association, composed of men trading in the Chicago cash grain market.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—High school pupils of Boston will have an opportunity to study agriculture with the opening of school, Sept. 4. This course will be given at the West Roxbury High School. It will give special attention to the lines of agriculture generally practiced in the vicinity of Boston, and will include the training of gardeners and superintendents of estates. Academic studies the first year will be confined to English, mathematics and general science, as applied to the above course. The pupils will make a study of soils, fertilizers, seeds, seed testing, planting, sprays, tools, frame construction, etc.

COTTON MEN TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Financing the United States cotton crop will be considered at the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to be held at the Copple Plaza Hotel, Boston, on Oct. 17, 18 and 19. The question of changes in the existing methods of financing the crop was recently discussed at a conference of shippers and spinners of cotton. The labor situation also will be discussed, and William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, and Dr. Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, are scheduled speakers.

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE RECALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The enthusiasm of the American Socialist Party organ last year, in hailing reports that the German people were about to revolt, is recalled here on the report from New York that German propaganda in the United States in 1917 aimed to slacken American war preparation through spreading the word that the Germans were about to overthrow the Kaiser.

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Special signs, all over the store, will beckon you to the "September Opportunities."

PRIVATE WIRE FEE CALLED TOO LOW

Revision of Bankers' and Brokers' Rates Is Advocated by Interstate Commerce Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges now made for private telegraph wire services of bankers, brokers and industrial concerns on the theory of wholesale business, were declared unreasonably low, on Friday, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. No formal order was issued because the government has taken over the telegraph services since the case came up, but the decision said a revision of rates should be considered.

Leased wires of railroads and the press are not affected, the commission holding that these are quasi-public services, and not to be classed with strictly commercial business. "We find no difficulty," said the decision, "in concluding that it is not unlawful for companies to handle messages for common carriers, railroads and the public press through the medium of message wire arrangements."

The case involves contracts of the American Bell Telephone, the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies. Investigation of the contracts was begun more than a year ago by the commission on its own motion, after an informal complaint by the Grain Dealers National Association, composed of men trading in the Chicago cash grain market.

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PASTOR ARRAIGNED ON SEDITION CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Rev. John Steik, formerly pastor of the Lettish Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city, was arraigned before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes, on Friday, for violation of the Espionage Law. It was claimed he advised men to join the German rather than the United States Army. He was held in \$1000 for a hearing on Sept. 5, and was permitted to go free in the custody of his counsel. Upon his arraignment Mr. Steik claimed to be a loyal citizen of the United States and declared that his arrest was the result of a conspiracy on the part of some of the German sympathizers in his former congregation. He is a native of Russia and served as pastor and as school teacher before emigrating to the United States 13 years ago.

GERMANY ANXIOUS ABOUT TRADE WAR

Leading Newspaper Comments on Shortage of Raw Material—Thinks Occupation of Egypt Would Solve Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—Germany's fears of an economic war after the conclusion of peace find expression in an article contributed to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* by Herr Feiler, a member of the editorial board of that paper. He begins his article with the following quotation from the speech delivered by Herr Ballin of the meeting in Hamburg in the middle of June, which was attended by numerous members of the Reichstag: "We need a doubly armored peace. We cannot demand liberty from our antagonists when we apply compulsion ourselves. We cannot fight for the freedom of the seas and at the same time seal the door of Central Europe."

With these words, which must also be regarded as a warning against the negotiations for an economic alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary, Herr Ballin describes the conflict between the requirements of transition economy and those of an economic peace. Herr Feiler writes: "It cannot be too often emphasized that the war can only be regarded as not lost for Germany, economically speaking, and that the peace can only be an actual peace for Germany, when every form of economic war, at all events one with government sanction, is eliminated. After the war Germany must be able to carry on her world economy as before, buying from every country what she needs, selling to every country what her labor has to offer in payment for her imports, playing at will on every sea-route and in every port, and that, too, without the payment of special dues, all differences being eliminated, equal rights being shared with other nations, and the most-favored-nation clause being applied to Germany, as she is willing to apply it to other nations. The peculiar characteristic of German foreign trade before the war was that, in her imports, the comparatively few large staple articles, foodstuffs, raw materials and half-finished articles preponderated, whereas in her exports the varied nature of an extraordinarily large number of finished articles of the widest range made Germany the champion of a world-economic peace, which was to be secured by the insertion of a most-favored-nation clause and by the maintenance of the open door in all peace treaties."

"But it is at this point that the dilemma arises; the immediate requirements of transition economy are opposed to those of the future permanent economic system in the case both of Germany and of other nations. In the peace treaty with the East this discrepancy was comparatively easy of adjustment. The idea of the most-favored-nation and of economic liberty was established, while at the same time the exceptions regarded as necessary for transition economy were allowed. But in a peace with the world-powers, this simple formula will by no means suffice when the complicated economic relations are taken into account. The great danger arises that, when foodstuffs and raw materials are scarce and dear, and dealings in them confined to trusts, and when the world is threatened by a shortage of the goods most in request and by a lack of buying and paying capacity for other goods, measures may be adopted which, under the name of transition economy, actually amount to an economic war. The longer the war lasts, the more will this be the case, and the tendency to adopt such measures will be the greater in countries where the inclination toward an economic war already exists."

Herr Feiler then points out the importance to German manufacturers of acquainting themselves with English proposals for the transition period, and alludes to the part played by Dr. Addison in diverting English industries to war work. Scientific business management on a large scale is alleged to be England's motto for the future, he remarks, and it should be noted that England's former hostile attitude to cartels has been considerably modified during the war, and such measures as the Non-Ferrous Metals Bill, the Anglo-Australian zinc agreement, the Anglo-Colonial wool agreement, the contemplated control of Egypt's cotton export, and the preferential duties, in favor of the Entente Powers, on India's export of raw jute, are all to be regarded as part of an economic war. Herr Feiler professes to believe that sensible people in England regard these proposals with disfavor as leading to no real peace and adds that all such schemes merely emphasize the importance of colonial possessions and also of maintaining the "open door" in such possessions.

Herr Feiler expresses himself entirely in agreement with Dr. Dernburg's proposal that all the countries should come to an agreement and establish an international distributing committee, armed with the powers of an arbitration-court, which, on lines determined upon beforehand, will decide how the raw materials that may be forthcoming should be distributed, forwarded by sea, and paid for. It will be necessary, he remarks, for a large proportion of the world's shipping to be under uniform management, and that the various states should be induced, or, if necessary, compelled to deliver large quantities of raw materials for the benefit of mankind at large, that is, there must be an alliance of the nations that all may be supplied with the raw materials they need. Herr Feiler contends that Germany is already anxious to join such an alliance, and makes further quotations from Herr Ballin's speech in support of his assertion.

Meanwhile the Hamburgischer cor-

respondent has published an article pointing out the disastrous effects to be expected in Germany's textile industry if the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference concerning the Allies' control of raw materials after the war are carried into force.

The textile industry, it reads, is one of Germany's most important industries. In 1907 over 1,000,000 people were employed in it, and another 1,000,000 and more earned their bread from the closely allied clothing trade. From Sept. 1, 1912, to Aug. 31, 1915, 360,000 tons of cotton were spun and 478,000 tons were imported, of which 48,000 tons were reexported. The imported cotton came from the United States (\$39,400 tons), Egypt and India (98,000 tons), that is, from Anglo-Saxon countries. Nearly all the jute import was from India, and the greater part of the wool imported came from British colonies.

The article gives a summary of the resolutions of the British Committee for examining post-war commercial policy, which, it says, are of great importance to Germany. The full report of the Paris Conference, it continues, states that the question of cotton exports from British colonies has been fully considered in passing the resolutions. If, then, England and the United States decide to supply, in the first place, their own factories and those of their allies with cotton, some 4,750,000 tons of the world's production (5,700,000 tons) will now be available for German industry, while the 500,000 tons of Chinese cotton will be difficult to obtain. In 1912-13 the United States used 5,750,000 bales of 230 kg.; in 1916-17 7,333,333 as a result of increased plant, while India and Japan show increased consumption also. The war, however, has reduced cotton production to 5,000,000 tons, which, in spite of the non-participation of Germany and Austria, is all used.

If the principal producers, Britain and the United States of America keep their produce to themselves and their allies, the situation, the article proceeds, may become very critical for the German and Austrian textile industry. It will have to do with a great deal less cotton, and even this small amount will be very difficult to get, so that war substitutes, flax, hemp, kapok, vegetable silk (the wild Calotropis provera of the Soudan and East Africa) nettles, will have to be widely used. Cotton growing will have to be increased in German colonies, but it will not be possible to achieve much. Egypt is the only part of Africa with considerable cotton production (2,300,000—3,500,000 tons) which might be seized at once. If Germany could occupy this country—only temporarily, until it establishes its own government—there would be no more worry about raw materials during the transition period, for, with command of the supplies of the Egyptian long-staple, fine fiber essential to Britain's fine cotton spinning, it could force the Allies to give it the coarser fiber necessary for its industry on easier terms. The Egyptian problem is, therefore, the article concludes, of the first importance for the German textile industry.

PRASE FOR BRITISH ALLOTMENT HOLDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Yorkshire County Federation of Allotment Associations was formally inaugurated at a meeting held recently in Leeds, at which Mr. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, was present. County Alderman J. P. Jackson presided, and there was a large and representative gathering assembled in the great hall of the university.

After referring to the war and the paramount importance of food production in the present circumstances, and explaining the government's change of policy with regard to increased tillage, Mr. Prothero went on to say that allotments were a boon and a blessing to the nation, to the allied cause, and to the man himself. The allotment holder, he said, by becoming self-supporting, helped the allied cause, and freed vessels, that would otherwise be required to ship food, for helping to transport the American Army to Europe. A man who cultivated an allotment, Mr. Prothero said, was kept out of mischief during the leisure time.

It was now no secret, Mr. Prothero continued, that last year the country was in a very tight corner in regard to food. In his opinion it was the extra barley grown by the British farmers, combined with the bumper potato crop, that had saved the situation. The fact that the food position was easier today, and that it would be easier for the future, Mr. Prothero said, was due largely to the sacrifice of the American people. With plenty of money and food in the country, the Americans had voluntarily denied themselves. Such an act of national self-sacrifice, Mr. Prothero said, ought never to be forgotten.

COVENT GARDEN ESTATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The purchase of the Covent Garden estate from Mr. H. C. Mallaby-Deeley, M. P., who bought the property from the Duke of Bedford, a few years ago, has recently been completed. The purchasers are the Covent Garden Estate Company, Ltd., of which Mr. C. F. Boston is chairman, and Mr. F. W. Woolley, of Manchester, Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Henry Beecham are directors. The estate covers 18 acres of land which ranks amongst the most valuable property in London. It includes the Covent Garden Market, Drury Lane Theater, and the Royal Opera House. The original negotiations for the purchase of the property for £2,000,000 were entered into by Sir Joseph Beecham in July, 1914, three weeks previous to the outbreak of war. The entry of Great Britain into the war necessarily delayed a settlement, and the passing away of Sir Joseph Beecham in the autumn of 1916 retarded matters still further.

SCOTTISH WOMEN AND EDUCATION

Deputation to Secretary for Scotland Urges Admission of Women to Inspectorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—An important deputation, representing a number of women's organizations in Scotland, recently waited upon the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, M. P., secretary for Scotland, in connection with various aspects of national interests as they affect women. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Andrew Ballantyne, included representatives of the following societies: The Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage Societies, Church League for Women's Suffrage, University Women's Suffrage Society, Women's Freedom League, National Union of Women Workers, Conservative Women's Reform Association, British Women's Temperance Association, Women's Friendly Society of Scotland, Scottish Council of Women's Trades, Cooperative Women's Guild, and the Dundee Women's Citizens' Association.

Miss Louisa Lumsden, L. L. D., the well-known educationist, brought forward various matters connected with the Education Bill, and urged that women should be represented equally with men on the school management and the sub-committees of local education authorities; that women should be eligible for school inspectorships; and that girls should be given equal facilities with boys in continuation and technical classes. Miss Lumsden contended that because women teachers were in a subordinate position, as regards both status and pay, to men teachers in the mixed schools of Scotland, therefore it was more necessary that their interests should be secured by the presence on the governing committee of an adequate number of women. With regard to making women eligible for school inspectorships, Miss Lumsden pointed out that in this respect Scotland lagged behind England. There were at present only two women inspectors, and their work was confined to the inspection of needlework and cooking.

Miss Rosaline Masson, the author, spoke on the subject of the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill. Apart from other considerations, the argument that it would be unfair to the men at the front if a bill were passed and they returned to find women occupying their positions. Miss Masson dismissed as entirely sentimental the same thing, she contended, might be said of every occupation and trade. Her view was that men and women should both be given an opportunity to do what was best for themselves and the community. She thought women might safely be trusted not to do anything unfair to the men returning from the front.

Mrs. Leslie Mackenzie thought that because the universities were open to women, and since a legal training was open to women in every particular, her view was that men and women should both be given an opportunity to do what was best for themselves and the community. She thought women might safely be trusted not to do anything unfair to the men returning from the front.

Mrs. Shaw McLaren urged an amendment to the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act to give married women in Scotland the right to control and dispose of their own property. English women, she said, had enjoyed this privilege for years, and it was discreditable that Scotland should be behind England in this respect.

Replying, the Secretary for Scotland expressed his entire sympathy politically with the views of the deputation. With regard to the Education Bill, he said he had promised to consider, before the report stage was reached, the question of the eligibility of women to sit upon all committees or organizations set up by the bill. He considered it would be very undesirable to insert a promise in one clause making women eligible for a particular committee, as it would raise the question as to their eligibility to be represented on other committees. He thought if anything were done, a general clause should be inserted making it clear that women were eligible for all committees of the local education authority. With regard to school inspectorships for women, Mr. Munro promised to consider the point. On the question of equal facilities for boys and girls in continuation and technical classes, he thought the bill as drafted held the balance very fairly between the sexes.

With regard to the solicitors' bill, he saw no reason why women should not practice as solicitors if they wanted to. No one was compelled to employ a woman solicitor unless they wished to do so. He thought, however, there were great difficulties in the way of legislation. It was a highly controversial subject, and it would be extremely difficult to bring forward such a measure as the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill at the present time.

With regard to the Married Women's Property Act, Mr. Munro considered that the law of Scotland should be brought into line with the law of England in this matter. He admitted that an anomaly certainly existed which was attended by a great deal of inconvenience, especially at the present time.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION HELD IN GLASGOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—On May 13, 1918, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, 11 days after her escape from her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, while endeavoring to reach the stronghold of Dumbarton Castle from Hamilton, where she had taken temporary refuge, was intercepted, and her forces defeated at Langside, just outside of Glasgow, by her half-brother and enemy, Murray, Earl of

Moray, Regent of Scotland, a son of James V. The Queen, who is said to have watched the fight from a neighboring hill, succeeded in making good her escape southward, eventually crossing the border into England to seek the help of Queen Elizabeth, a road that led finally to the scaffold at Fotheringhay after almost 20 years spent as a prisoner in England.

To commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle a most interesting and unique exhibition of relics associated with Queen Mary and the period in which she lived, has been organized in Glasgow, and was recently opened by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. The exhibition is being held in Langside Public Library, close to the site of the battle where the Queen saw her forces routed and her cause lost.

The exhibits, most of which have never been seen in public before, include the historic silver casket from Hamilton Palace, said to have been left by the Earl of Bothwell in his Edinburgh lodging, various portraits, miniatures and cameos of the Queen, letters and documents written by her, and gifts bestowed on friends and preserved by their descendants. Especially interesting are the number of personal relics of the Queen, such as a decorative silken curtain, her own production, a lock of her hair, needlework hangings, a book from her library. There are also shown cannon balls found on the battlefield, as well as cannon from Hamilton Palace, used in the battle, and numerous other relics associated with the battle and the period in which it took place.

In the course of his address at the opening ceremony Sir Herbert referred to the remarkable interest still evinced in Mary Queen of Scots, so many hundred years afterward, and could only account for it by her reputed charm and beauty. "Beauty in distress," he said, "never fails to make a strong appeal. But Queen Mary must have been endowed with more than mere beauty of features to have won the devotion of so many men and women of all classes in her time." Of all the exhibits the speaker said none would probably arouse more interest than the celebrated silver casket from Hamilton Palace, said to have contained the eight love letters and sonnets which Queen Mary was alleged to have written to the Earl of Bothwell while her consort, Henry Darnley, was still alive, and reputed to be the same casket which had been seized by the Earl of Morton shortly after the Queen's imprisonment in Lochleven Castle. It was upon these letters, and upon these letters alone, that judgment was pronounced against her by the commissioners appointed to try her. The whole case against the Queen was narrowed down to the question as to whether these letters were genuine or fabricated. They were said to have been written originally in French, and had been translated by the enemies of the Queen, and these translations had been further transcribed for the use of the commissioners, resulting in many mistakes being made. As an example the speaker mentioned that the French words: "Je m'enrage," translated into Scotch: "I am wud," had been rendered in the English translation: "I am wroth!" The Queen was refused admission to the court where she was tried for her life, Sir Herbert Maxwell continued, while her request to view the letters on which the prosecution chiefly relied for her conviction was likewise refused. It was therefore certain that the Queen was not given a fair trial; it was a travesty of justice which would not for a moment have been possible in a modern court of law.

The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the Scottish Red Cross.

FOOD PRODUCTION DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed Sir Charles W. Fielding, K. B. E., Director-General of Food Production in succession to Lord Lee of Fareham. Sir Charles was a member of what is popularly known as the Milner Committee, appointed by Lord Selborne in June, 1915.

SIR A. E. BETHELL HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to confer on Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George upon his relinquishing command of the Plymouth Station.

ITALIAN PLANS FOR DEFEATING AUSTRIA

Democratic Journal Urges Continual Propaganda Work Among Populations Subject to Austro-Hungarian Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—An article which has appeared recently in the Milanese democratic newspaper, the *Secolo*, is typical of the views which are being constantly expressed in that part of the press which is in favor of what may be called a Mazzinian role for Italy in the drama of the nations, and that these views are steadily gaining ground in the country there seems to be ample evidence. Although his name does not occur in this article, Signor Orlando is frequently lauded as the inaugurator of a new policy for Italy and exhorted to pursue it. The article in question begins by saying that the American deputy, Mr. Tillman, is reported to have said, during a reception given in his honor and that of his colleagues, by the Italian Chamber, that it was upon the Italian front that a decision might be most quickly reached and with the least amount of sacrifice. That such a thing should be said by an American after Caporetto, is, the *Secolo* thinks, remarkable. Such a thesis might have been easily maintained before last October, it remarks, when the Italian Army was threatening Laibach and the way to Vienna, but adds that it is not now the time to inquire where obstruction lay to what might then have been a possibility.

The *Secolo* goes on to say that it is worthy of attention that this conviction should have been expressed by an American. For, in the beginning, America, far from their continent, had the mistaken idea that Austria might consent to make some reasonable arrangement. Either it was not realized that Austria was so closely bound to Germany as to seem her vassal or, given the great difference of life between the vast freedom of America and the reactionary ferocity of Austria, it was thought that the autonomy sometimes promised to the subject peoples by the Austro-Hungarian Government implied something approaching independence. The war had made Austria known both to those near and those far from her, for there were many in France and England who, following a traditional policy, thought as the Americans did.

Democratic Italy, which has reason to know Austria well, the *Secolo* says, was the first to appreciate the Austrian problem rightly and to make it known both at home and abroad. With the disappearance of Turkey from Europe, Austria must disappear, too. The old Mazzinian program has been adopted by the new generation. If Mr. Tillman and his colleagues think that today, when the Italian Army which has exchanged its position on the Carso for one on the Piave, the Italian front is the chief one, they should certainly take political as well as military considerations into account, and, in fact, these should be their chief care.

The German Army can only be weakened today and conquered tomorrow by force of arms, since it represents a strongly united race. So much cannot be said for the Austrian Army which is composed of many and conflicting races, and therefore a weakening of the army might bring about an internal collapse, and this is why the Italian front may represent the weak point of the Central Empires.

Italy has already made the program of democracy her own and does not wish for the collapse of Austria in order to satisfy imperialistic ambitions, but for the lofty and noble reason of giving a country to each of the nationalities; Poles, Rumanians, and Northern and Southern Slavs. This program is developing, but all that might be done is not being done. More is needed. It is not sufficient to make one announcement of a point of view or an intention; it must be constantly repeated in order that the propaganda may bear fruit, and this only happens when people have the will to persist in those ideas which they hold to be good and useful and to intrust them to those who know

WAR CHEST PLAN AGAIN PROTESTED

Red Cross Bulletin Says Establishment of Method Prevents Speakers From Going Before People and Telling of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Under the caption, "War Chest Interferes With Our Appeal," the Central Division Bulletin of the American Red Cross, headquarters in this city, carried the following article:

AMERICAN DEPUTIES AT MONTECITORIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A cordial greeting was given to the American deputies by Signor Rava, vice-president of the Italian Chamber, at a reception held in their honor at Montecitorio, and a speech was subsequently made by Mr. Tillman, who was introduced by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page. The work of Canada in the war was warmly acknowledged by Signor Rava in his greeting to Mr. Robertson, who replied that Canada was proud to be fighting together with Italy for their common ideals. Mr. Tillman's speech was translated into Italian by Captain La Guardia whose speeches made in different parts of Italy during the past months have been so warmly received by his audiences. The American visitors, Mr. Tillman said, had come to Italy in token of their admiration and sympathy for the country. The victories on the Piave had occasioned as much feeling in Washington as they had in Rome, he declared. America appreciated and loved Italy on account of her patriotism and abnegation and for the activity and energy which the Italians living in the United States had always shown, some of whom had, like his colleague, Captain La Guardia, attained eminent positions in public life. He was convinced, he said, that it was upon the Italian front that a definite solution to the war might easily be found and with the least sacrifice of men, and he felt sure that the American Army would play a large part in this victory. When great nations like Italy, France, England, and America were united in war there could be no doubt, he said, as to victory; he hoped they would also be united in peace.

The perfect harmony existing between Italy and America was in a large measure due, Captain La Guardia declared, to the work of Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page who had made the two countries mutually known to one another. The war had destroyed mutual prejudices and America would send not only money, but men who, together with the Allies, would defeat the Central Powers.

SALE OF GROWING CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food point out that while, under the orders issued by the Food Controller, there is no prohibition of the sale of standing crops of grain, it must be clearly understood that on the occasion of any such sale the buyers must comply with all the regulations issued by any government department as regards sale, use and otherwise.

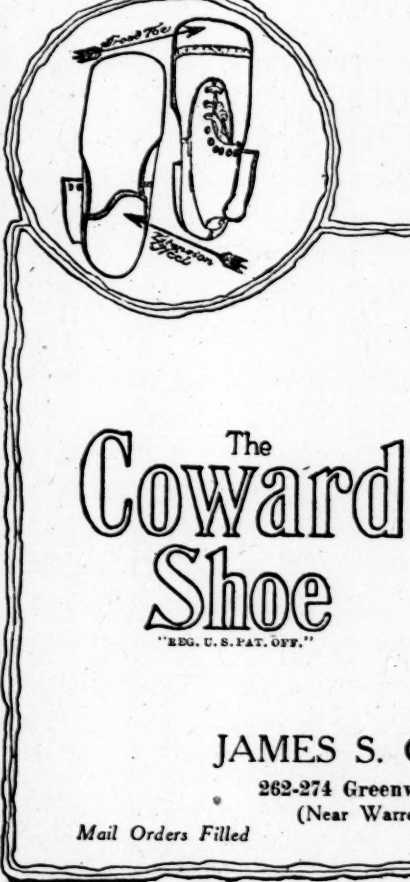
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how to set them forth with feeling and eloquence. It is difficult propaganda because it has to pass the lines of combatants and reach the populations subject to the Austro-Hungarian dominion. It needs to be clear, simple, without reserve, and enthusiastic. It cannot be the work of parties only but should come from the government. The government gave a cordial greeting to the meeting of the oppressed nationalities of Austria, held in April on the Capitol and on that day carried out a great political act. But let it not stop there, the *Secolo* says. Let it not weaken or measure its words overmuch, but let it act as the interpreter of the office assigned to the new Italy by her history and her thinkers.

WAR CHEST PLAN AGAIN PROTESTED

Red Cross Bulletin Says Establishment of Method Prevents Speakers From Going Before People and Telling of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Under the caption, "War Chest Interferes With Our Appeal," the Central Division Bulletin of the American Red Cross, headquarters in this city, carried the following article:

"Despite the fact that many of the towns and cities of the country have, after thorough consideration, abandoned completely the idea of the war chest plan, there are still a few which feel inclined to adopt this method of contributing to the various war relief organizations."

"The attitude of the Red Cross toward the war chest has been defined on several occasions, but apparently there are still some to whom our position is not perfectly clear. The central idea of the war chest is, of course, to free a locality of all campaigns that are waged to fill the coffers of relief societies, the managers of the chest contributing whatever portion of their funds seems proper in their judgment."

"In a war fund drive this deprives the Red Cross of the opportunity of going direct to the people through its speakers and telling the story of the Red Cross and what it is doing. The securing of contributions is only part of the purpose of a war fund drive. The other purpose, just as important as replenishing our treasury, is the further spreading of the Red Cross spirit, the spirit of humanity, among people of every city, town, village and community of our entire country. The Red Cross regards this work as so highly important that it is loath to miss in even a single locality the opportunity of keeping alive and expanding further the devotion of the people to the great principles we love and the purposes for which we work."

"For this reason the Red Cross feels that the war chest plan, while supporting our efforts and contributing to our treasury, prevents us from having the access to people which is necessary for our largest development and greatest usefulness in our world-wide endeavor to alleviate suffering and distress."

STEEL VESSEL LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
WELLAND, Ont.—The first of the steel ocean-going cargo vessels being built on the canal for the Imperial Munitions Board has just been launched. The vessel is 261 feet by 43½ feet and 23 feet deep and is made wholly of steel. She was named the *War Weasel*. A sister vessel will be launched some time in September and the keel of the third will at once be laid on the stocks vacated by the *War Weasel*.



The Children's Delight

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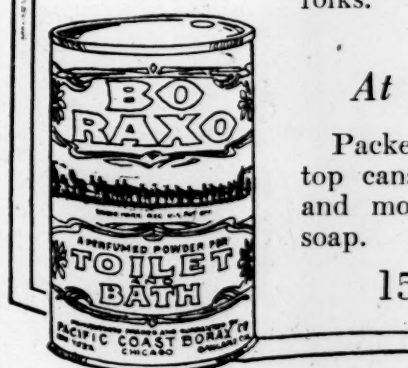
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BO RAXO
Bath and Toilet Powder

is perfect for the children, because the pure Borax in its creamy lather gets after the dirt and dissolves it. Delightfully scented. A favorite with the little folks.

At Your Dealers

Packed in individual sifter-top cans. Very convenient and more economical than soap.

15c and 30c



THE NORTHERN SKY FOR SEPTEMBER

The annual meeting of the American Astronomical Society was held on Aug. 20-22 at the Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., and it may not be amiss to refer to some of the topics discussed.

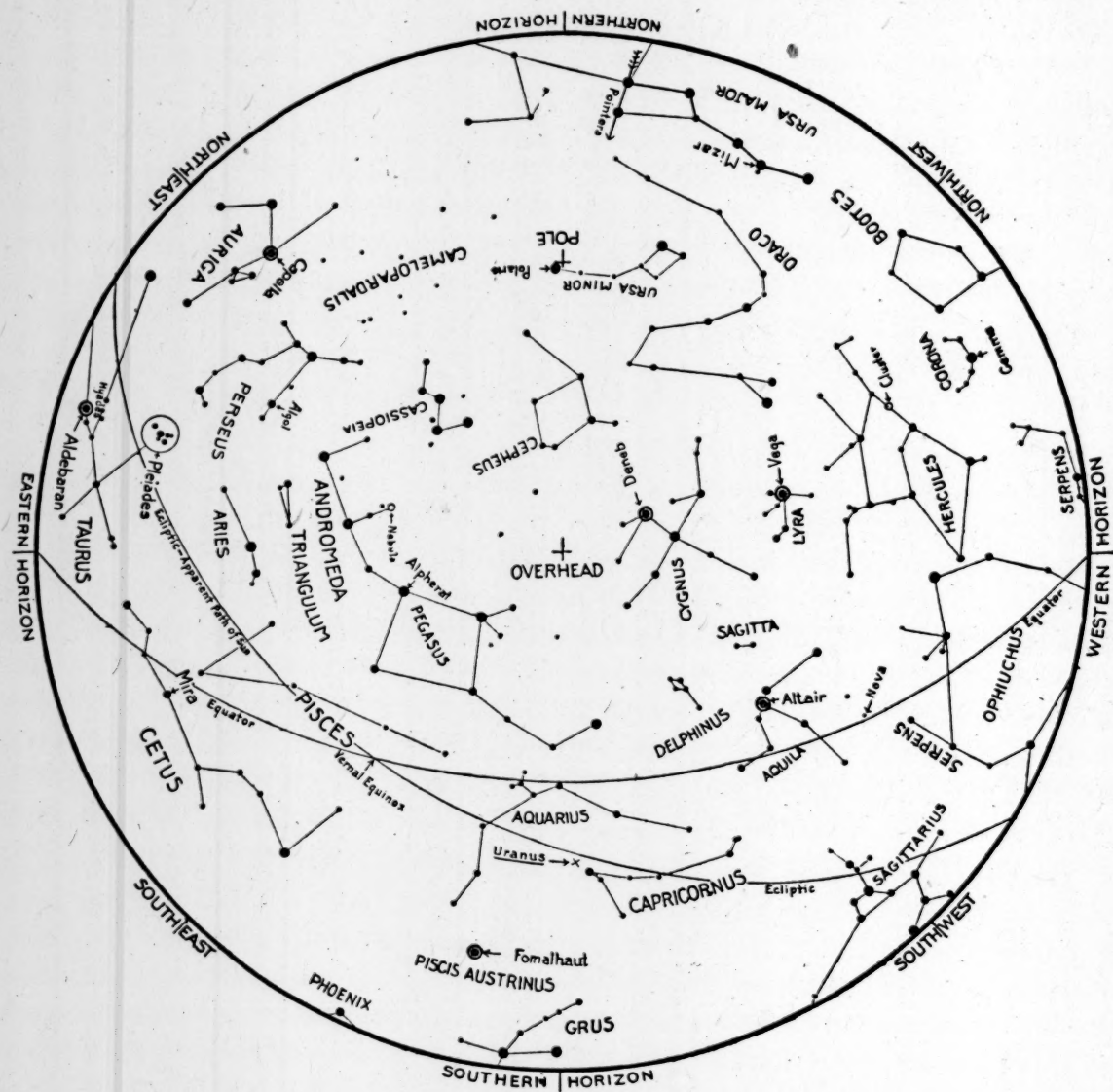
These meetings have so much of the human interest in bringing old friends and fellow workers together that it has been humorously remarked "how successful they would be, if it were not for the papers." Of course, many of the papers are intensely technical, and may interest only a few even among astronomers. On the other hand there are others of popular character which appeal to all intelligent persons. This year the recent solar eclipse, and the advent of the Nova, which appeared in June, did much to heighten the general interest. Photographs were exhibited which showed how the new star looked on May 22, 1888, that is, 30 years ago, when the first photograph of it was taken; how it was of normal brightness on June 3, 1918; how it quickened to the sixth magnitude on June 7 after three cloudy nights when no record could be obtained; and how very bright it was on June 8, when it was discovered by so many persons. "Light curves" were presented which showed how the light had increased 100,000-fold at maximum brightness, and how it has been fading away with many a fluctuation until now the Nova is quite faint. Likewise, photographs were shown of the various changes in the spectrographic records from a simple to a most complex form with bands and lines so displaced that ordinary interpretations are not applicable.

Magnificent views of the solar eclipse were shown, as photographed by the Lick, Lowell and other observatories. The bright prominences or red flames of the gases of the sun, which stand out around the edge of the moon, were very marked. One of these, of most grotesque form, was nicknamed the "Mosquito," also the "Skeleton," on account of its appearance. It looked like some prehistoric monster, and must have been about 50,000 miles high. Prof. Joel Stebbins described the measure of the light of the solar corona obtained with a photo-electric cell. This, he explained, was the reverse of an electric light. In the electric light one put in electricity and obtained light. With the photo-electric cell, one exposed it to light and obtained electricity. The measure of the electricity determined the amount of light. The total light of the corona he found equal to the brightness of clear Wyoming sky of definite area at eight degrees from the sun. Prof. E. B. Frost presented photographs of the phenomena of the solar eclipse obtained by a "movie" camera. Photographs made by Prof. E. B. Frost were exhibited, which showed very markedly spots on the Milky Way. These Professor Barnard believes are small, dark objects seen superposed on the galactic structure. Among others Sebastian Albrecht gave data concerning "Personality in the Estimation of Tenth's." Luis Rodés described an instrument for measuring gravitation, of such sensitivity that presumably it would show whether there was a cellar or not under the laboratory where it was used. Dr. H. F. Stetson spoke of wartime instruction at the Harvard Astronomical Laboratory. The society was invited to visit this laboratory by Prof. R. W. Wilson, the founder of it. There the members saw the many ingenious contrivances devised by him for teaching astronomy and navigation.

One of these was a "personal equation" apparatus for showing how accurately observers could note the passage of a star across the threads of a transit instrument. On the platform where all could see, an electric lamp representing the star was carried mechanically along a track behind a series of vertical lines representing the threads of the instrument. The audience was asked to tap with their pencils on the desks when the star passed behind each thread. The experiment elicited applause, as the taps were far from being simultaneous, but came from all over the room in volleys like rapid gunfire. Another device illustrated the variability of Alcol. A large convex mirror was placed in front where the members could see reflected an electric light, inclosed in a round, frosted bulb, placed in the rear of the room. This light was fastened at the end of an arm carrying at the farther end a black opaque sphere. The light represented Alcol, the black sphere its dark companion. The two were made to revolve about each other so that they represented the motions of the stars, and at each revolution the dark star partially eclipsed the bright star. The rate was such that a second represented an hour in reality, and the interval between eclipses instead of being about 69 hours was a little over one minute. As the audience viewed the effect in the convex mirror, only the diminution of the light could be noted, and the appearance was almost exactly as seen in the sky, except it was at a more rapid rate.

The experiment just described is of special interest this month since Alcol is now in the northeastern sky, and we may see its diminution of light. In New England and on the Atlantic Coast a good night will be on Sept. 8, when the minimum brightness occurs at 11:55 p. m. summer time. To find the time of other minima, add 2 days and 21 hours. Alcol begins to fade away about 4½ hours before the given time. Ordinarily it is nearly equal to the brightest star in Perseus, where it is found, but at minimum it is reduced to about one-third of its usual light.

Of the constellations for the month, Bootes, Corona, Hercules, Serpens, Ophiuchus and Sagittarius are setting. Draco, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Sagitta, Delphinus and Capricornus are west-



The September evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the South, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Sept. 6 at 11 p. m., Sept. 21 at 10 p. m., Oct. 7 at 9 p. m., and Oct. 22 at 8 p. m. These are local times; for "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

of the meridian. Ursa Major is low in the north, while Grus is in the south. In the east we have besides Perseus the constellations Auriga, Andromeda and Pegasus, Triangulum, Aries and Pisces. Cetus is now well above the southeastern horizon. The star Mira is an irregular variable, becoming bright about every 11 months. Taurus with its naked-eye cluster, the Pleiades, brings to mind that summer is waning. The autumn appearance of the Pleiades always recalls Tennyson's lines:

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid.

Of the six first-magnitude stars visible at our time of observation, Deneb, Vega, and Altair are in the west, Fomalhaut in the south, while Aldebaran and Capella are in the east and northeast.

On Sept. 23 the sun reaches the autumnal equinox, the point in the sky diametrically opposite to the vernal equinox. From that time our nights will be longer than the days. The planet Uranus is the only planet now in the evening sky except Mars, which is low in the southwest. Mars sets about two hours after the sun, but much farther to the southward. All the other planets are now morning stars. Mercury will reach its greatest distance west of the sun on Sept. 18, and will be seen most favorably about that time. Being north of the sun it will appear almost directly above as it rises. Venus will be in conjunction with Saturn on Sept. 5; with Mercury on Sept. 15 and 25. The conjunction with Saturn will be very close, Venus being at closest approach only five minutes of arc south of Saturn. To the naked eye they will appear almost as a single star. Both will be near Regulus. Jupiter rises with the constellation Gemini, and will be seen at the end of the month before midnight. It is very bright and conspicuous.

OKLAHOMA TO HAVE TWO COTTON ZONES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma was divided into two cotton zones, the eastern and western, by the State Food Administration, Thursday, following a conference with cotton men. Prices on cottonseed and its products for each zone will be recommended to the common meeting called by Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, at Washington on Sept. 3.

The Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association, Thursday, filed application with the State Cooperation Commission, asking for a rehearing to set aside the recent order fixing ginning rates at 30 cents per hundred pounds on seed cotton and 50 cents on bolls, and asking a new rate not lower than 35 cents for seed cotton and 60 cents for bolls, short crop. Increased cost of labor and materials makes the commission's rates confiscatory, the ginners declare.

HEMP PRICE NOT TO CONTINUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The tentative price on Manila hemp, fixed on July 5 by the War Industries Board, will not be continued in effect after Aug. 31, it has been announced. The decision of the board is based upon evidence and recommendation submitted by the Philippine Government, including the Governor-General, it having been determined at the same time that the war needs and commercial interests of the United States will not suffer by the relinquishing of price control.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND WORLD FEDERATION

Congressional Platform Adopted by the United States National Executive Committee Calls for International Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—International reconstruction is demanded by the Socialist Party in its congressional platform formulated by the National Executive Committee at its recent meeting in Chicago. What the Socialist Party means by international reconstruction is shown by its declaration in its platform which demands a federation of peoples of the world and declares that:

"We call for a federation of the peoples of the world, neutral as well as present belligerents, and that this federation be organized at the time of the peace conference.

"Under the control of capitalist nations such a federation would, of course, be used mainly for the purpose of making rules to govern the markets of the world and to aid the capitalist powers of different nations to keep down their own working classes whereas the Socialist Party desires a federation of socialized nations for the purpose of coordinating the affairs of the world and establishing universal brotherhood.

"To minimize this danger, we demand as a first requisite to success, an adequate representation of labor and Socialist groups, women and suppressed races and nationalities, in each belligerent nation at the peace conference and in all departments of the permanent federation of peoples.

"We further demand that in the organization of such a federation there be adequate provision for the exercise of legislative and administrative, as well as judicial, functions. The federation should prevent international disputes rather than try merely to settle them after they arise.

"We propose that this federation develop a uniform monetary system and an adequate international control of credit and exchange, as well as such a regulation of the movement of trade as will best meet the needs of the various nations of the world.

"Under the authority of this federation must come all those matters which transcend national boundaries, especially those concerned with colonization and foreign investment.

"We demand that the federation take measures looking to the reduction of armaments to the point of eventual elimination. If will to peace is there, economic pressure will be an adequate weapon against recalcitrants. And, finally, we demand that this federation shall give international recognition to the union principles of the minimum wage, systematic reduction of the hours of labor based on the development of machinery, and the abolition of child labor.

"The keeping of the peace must be placed in the hands of those to whose interests it is to keep the peace—the workers of the world, and we therefore urge upon them the necessity of seeking continually and aggressively to secure control of their respective governments to the end that these policies be officially adopted by all the nations concerned."

The platform declares that "the foundations for international understanding must be laid during the war

before the professional diplomats begin to dictate the world's future as they have in the past."

On the question of civil liberties it protests against "restrictions on our constitutional rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, which are not only unnecessary but which menace the whole future of democratic institutions and individual liberty."

It protests against "mob violence," and charges that "the vague language of the Espionage Act is being used not so much to deal with the enemy spies, as to suppress all independent expression of opinion, particularly in relation to war policies and the class struggle."

The post office censorship, it protests, "under which scores of papers have been deprived of their second-class mailing privileges, is destroying freedom of the press."

Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist Congressman and candidate for the United States Senate in Wisconsin, and four other leaders in the party in the United States are now under indictment under the Espionage Act, which is complained of in the platform of the party, and a number of Socialist papers have been barred from the mails because of alleged anti-war utterances.

To remedy conditions, which it charges exist, the platform demands: "Literal interpretation of the constitution and application of the civil liberties provisions of the constitution during the war as well as peace; suppression of mob violence; repeal of clauses of the federal statutes which give the Postmaster-General powers of censorship over periodicals suppressed and printed matter; immediate repeal of arbitrary act of the post office department and the readmission to second-class privileges of all newspapers and periodicals suppressed during the war for criticizing the conduct of the war, the acts of government officials, or economic and social conditions, or for discussing terms of peace; the amendment of the existing espionage legislation which will restrict its application to actual agents or supporters of the enemy and will render impossible its further use as a weapon of the government against political opposition; the immediate repeal of all legislation restricting freedom of speech and of the press and the immediate unconditional pardon of all political prisoners."

NEW NATIONAL PARTY NAMES MISS RANKIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—Beaten decisively for the Republican senatorial nomination by Dr. O. M. Lanstrum of Montana, who, with the count of the vote of Tuesday's primary practically complete, leads her by more than 3000 votes, Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin of Montana is still a duly nominated candidate for the upper house of Congress, seeing that it was discovered when the ticket of the new National Party came to be counted that Miss Rankin's name had been written in on that ballot. She has made no statement as to whether she will accept this nomination.

STRIKE CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The threatened strike of employees of the Union Electric Light & Power Company has been called off in compliance with the War Labor Board's request. An injunction of a temporary nature was granted by the courts against the strikers and this is expected to be withdrawn by the company.

GRANGE REFUSES LEAGUE ADVANCES

Farmers of State of Washington Decline to Officially Indorse the Non-Partisan Cause—Despotism Charge Is Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—As to the date for the primary elections for placing in nomination candidates for Congress and for other official positions approaches, interest in the activities of the Non-Partisan League grows. Although the league is only about two years old, it includes in its membership many thousands of farmers in western and northwestern states; it has developed from a local organization confining its operations within the limits of North Dakota, to a national organization with headquarters in St. Paul. By the collection of a \$16 membership fee from each applicant it has accumulated upwards of \$2,000,000 as a fund for carrying on its work, and it has many high-salaried officials and organizers.

At a recent general meeting of grange representatives at Walla Walla, Wash., the Non-Partisan League attempted to secure the indorsement by the grange and a union of interests between the two organizations. This was rendered impossible by the presence in the organic laws of the grange of a law prohibiting such action, and by strong opposition from individual members. This attempt and failure led to extended controversies and disputations which have practically ceased without accomplishing anything of radical importance. It is known, however, that as individuals some of the officials of the grange and many of its members are hand in glove with the Non-Partisan League.

While many of the "reforms" advocated by the league have the support of right-thinking people everywhere, and are practically identical with those incorporated in the declarations of other organizations of recognized worth, having commendable social and political ideals, it is thought by many leaders that the language used in some of its protestations indicates a tendency toward radical socialism. For example, it has declared that its "main efforts are directed to the complete overthrow of the present capitalist order and the establishment of an industrial system based upon the collective ownership and democratic management and control of the sources and machinery of wealth production."

In further support of the contention that the Non-Partisan League is radically socialist in its aims, it is cited that its president, A. C. Townley, and his chief lieutenants have indisputable records of such socialist activities. Arthur LeSueur, chief counselor for Townley, was one of the executive committee of the People's Council which was driven out of several states when members attempted to hold meetings in opposition to the war. O. M. Thomason was editor of the Iconoclast, state organ of the Socialists of North Dakota. Joseph Gilbert was an active Socialist in the East, and was chairman of the St. Paul meeting made famous by the La Follette speech.

Wilson Woodrow, a Socialist agitator from Oklahoma, published a free-lance magazine at Hobart until he found it necessary to discontinue because of stringent war regulations. The "Rev." R. M. Maxwell is said to have habitually attacked the Constitution of the United States in his speeches, and to have frequently referred to the judges of the Supreme Court as "nine old fossils." He was one of the orators at the La Follette St. Paul meeting. A. Meitzen, a Socialist from Texas, edited the German edition of the Non-Partisan League until war regulations forced its discontinuance. These, with other assistants of Mr. Townley, have been intimately associated with radical socialist activities, peace propaganda and other unpatriotic movements, thus adding to the foundation for distrust by patriotic leaders of old-established parties in the sincerity and ultimate aims of the Non-Partisan League managers.

In connection with the avowed democratic ideas of the president of the League, A. C. Townley, it is interesting to note that 16 of his salaried and personally directed assistants petitioned Mr. Townley to make the organization more democratic. The following are extracts from this petition: "No democratic movement can ultimately succeed which rests upon an autocratic basis." "This (autocratic) condition obtains not only in the administrative management, but in its political guidance as well; both members and workers are under a despotism that cannot survive." "If this league is to become national in fact as well as in name, it cannot continue as it now is, essentially a one-man movement." Mr. Townley is said to have promised consideration of the petition. In the meantime he scattered the 16 petitioners over the country, assigning them to separate locations and to a variety of duties, thus bringing the incident to a close, and seemingly obviating the necessity of further consideration of the petition.

Any affiliation between the grange, as an organization, and the Non-Partisan League is no longer considered a political possibility.

NAVAL SCIENCE COURSE INSTITUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Two new courses will be added to the curriculum at the University of Washington when the regular year's work begins in the latter part of September. The first of these is a four-year course in naval science, which is intended to go hand-in-hand with the naval reserve training work now being

carried on at the south end of the university grounds where they border on Lake Union.

The plan is to have students who enroll for the naval science course enlist in the naval reserve, whereupon they will be given one month of active service. After that they will be put on the inactive list and their training in naval science will begin at the university. When a student is serving in the naval reserve he will receive pay according to his rating. Each summer cruises will be made to various points in the Pacific. The number of inquiries already received indicate that naval science is appealing to many young men in territory beyond what is commonly spoken of as the Pacific Northwest.

The University of Washington is the fourth to be selected as a federal training school for employment managers. Special attention will be given to the shipping industry, lumber, general manufacturing, war contracts and miscellaneous industries.

The course will be under the direction of Dr. Stephen Ivan Miller. A staff of 32 instructors is being organized. The field work committee includes men of importance from the large industrial plants in Seattle.

CALIFORNIA LAW OUSTS CANDIDATE

Ineligibility of San Francisco Mayor for Governorship Nomination Leaves the State Democrats Without a Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Governor William D. Stephens has, it is conceded, won the Republican nomination for Governor by an estimated majority of 15,000. James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, a Republican, who tried for both the Republican and Democratic nominations, has won the latter over Francis J. Heney by an estimated majority of 15,000. As the primary law provides that a candidate who fails to get the nomination of the party with which he is affiliated cannot run as the candidate of any other party, Mayor Rolph cannot run as the Democratic candidate, and that party is without a standard-bearer.

Under the primary law, the Democratic primary cannot choose another candidate, nor can an unsuccessful candidate at the primary run as an independent in the final election. With the Democratic candidate thus eliminated, Governor Stephens is opposed only by the Socialist candidate, George Roser of Los Angeles, this party, however, being inconsequential in numbers. Whether Governor Stephens, however, is virtually elected at the primary, as it appears on the face of things, is a question. Gavin McNab, a leader in federal Democratic circles, announces that the state Supreme Court will be asked to pass on the situation at the earliest possible moment on the ground that a "great instrumentality of government, the rights of the Democratic Party, are jeopardized by a technicality." If the court takes action in favor of the Democratic Party, whether the candidate would be Mayor Rolph or Mr. Heney is a question.

The election was primarily a victory for prohibition, as Governor Stephens and E. C. Young, candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, who was also successful, were the only dry candidates. The Anti-Saloon League announces that dry legislative candidates seem to have been successful, and that prospects for the passage of the federal amendment seem bright. Congressmen Julius Kahn, John I. Nolan, Charles F. Curry and J. A. Elston, Republicans, and John E. Raker and William Kettner, Democrats, have nominations of both parties, or run nominally for the Republicans, and that Congressman E. A. Hayes is renominated by the Republicans, and that Congressman Randall was defeated for Republican nomination by Montaville Flowers.

OHIO REPUBLICAN LEADER CRITICIZED

Democrats in Convention Say Former Gov. Willis Opposed Munitions to Allies Before the United States Entered War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Declaring that the only issue in the Ohio state campaign this year is loyalty to the government and the cause of the Allies, and maximum support by the State to winning of the war, speakers before the Democratic convention here condemned in vigorous and unsparing terms the alleged attitude of former Gov. F. B. Willis in opposing shipment of munitions to the Allies before the United States got into the war, and asserted it would be dangerous to return him to the Governor's chair.

A committee was named to send a message of loyalty and support to President Wilson, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Next in importance to standing by the President in the present crisis, it was insisted, is the necessity of reelecting J. M. Cox, whom the speakers termed the greatest of American war governors. The keynote plea was to forget all partisan politics in the November election. This is particularly important in Ohio, it was contended, because former Governor Willis is the Republican candidate for Governor. The attack against Mr. Willis was started by former Gov. J. E. Campbell, temporary chairman and keynote speaker, who said that after diplomatic relations had been broken with Germany, and von Bernstorff had been given his passports, Mr. Willis made a speech in which he publicly differed with his own government upon the issue which brought on the war, and assumed a position in precise harmony with that of the Kaiser.

Mr. Campbell added: "Former Governor Willis has sought to invoke another issue (the prohibition issue) to hide behind, but the American Congress has settled that, and we now summon him to the bar of public opinion upon the charge that his war record is unworthy of an American citizen."

Reciting the atrocities and violations of American rights that brought on the war, United States Senator Allen Pomeren, permanent chairman of the convention, declared: "There are a few Germans, pacifists and Socialists, anarchists and I. W. W. and petty politicians who insisted we should not allow our people to sell and ship munitions to the Allies."

Governor Cox's own statement on the munitions subject was: "If the enunciation of such a creed is not disapproved, then it is at least a dangerous species of counsel and unsafe leadership for Ohio."

The platform contains but one plank—dedication of the party and State to the winning of the war. "All else is secondary," it says.

Senator Pomeren declared the war dare not end until Germany submits to unconditional surrender. Germany itself deserves no place at the peace table, he declared, and while peace is being written in Berlin, the Kaiser, his sons and generals should be tried before a criminal court.

Governor Cox repeated a former assertion that he would not make a campaign for reelection. He said his place was at his post of duty in his office. If reelected, he added, he would use his influence to squeeze every drop of Prussian poison out of the Ohio statutes.

ASTRONOMER HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The Section of Astronomy of the Paris Academy of Science has elected Dr. William W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory, M. Hamilton, Cal., and astronomer in the University of California, as Correspondent de l'Institut de France, according to an announcement by the University of California.

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DOCTORS LEAD IN
OATH-BOUND ORDER

Membership of the Red Chevron, a California War Organization, Are Pledged to Confide Secrets to Officers of Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A new national war organization, known as the Red Chevron, has been formed, with general offices in this city. The Red Chevron, according to its literature, "is organized for the purpose of identifying all men who are unable to enter active service, and of holding them in organized form to render to the country during the period of the war what assistance they may, as volunteers, be able to perform, and to help sustain the economic structure of the nation after the war."

It also appears, from printed matter put out by the organization, that one of the main purposes for which the entire body of American citizenship not in active service is to be organized by the Red Chevron—if its plans are carried out—is medical organization and administration.

Attention is also called to the fact that when anyone joins this organization he signs a pledge that contains what seem to be some rather remarkable declarations. For example, he takes an oath to "obey, without question or argument, any suggestions or orders issued to me by and through the executive officers of the Army of the Red Chevron." He takes an oath to report any violations of any federal or state war order, or the discovery of any seditious printed matter, not to the officers of the government, but to the officers of the Red Chevron. His oath also calls upon him to "instill the fear of righteous wrath into the hearts of any persons who attempt, through acts of violence, in any way to hinder or interfere with the conduct of this war, or the economic conditions of the nation."

In other words, it is pointed out, if the purposes of the Red Chevron are achieved, the entire citizenship of the country that is not in active service, thousands of whom are already co-operating with the government in various forms of semi-secret service, will bind themselves by oath to turn over to the heads of a private organization information of vital importance to the public welfare.

The California State Council of Defense, which exercises the function of approving or disapproving organizations and movements appealing for public support in the war emergency, has refused to recognize the Red Chevron, basing its refusal on the ground that some of the activities of the organization overlap those of other organizations already in the field.

The head of the Red Chevron is Dr. Albert Abrams, who is known to the national chairman of the Red Chevron, and Charles Theodore Cutting, M. D., is the chief medical officer. The door of one of the offices of the organization bears the words, "Dr. Cutting—Medico-Insurance"; and underneath is a placard bearing the inscription, "Red Chevron—Medical Service."

The medical service of the organization is explained by Dr. Cutting as follows: "The work now being done by the medical service department of the Red Chevron throughout California is one of the most popular and useful lines of endeavor emanating from this unique organization."

"The medical attendance and direct supervision is under the immediate control of the district captain in each locality, but subject to orders from the chief medical officer at San Francisco. Dependents of soldiers and sailors were very quick to avail themselves of this medical service, as the direct result of the endorsement and courteous mention of the plan by various newspapers, but it soon became evident that such service, in order to be of the highest efficiency and to do the most good, must be organized; hence the Red Chevron is now prepared to announce that any dependents needing medical advice can communicate with the district captain. He at once places them in touch with the local staff doctor, and the call is answered promptly."

"The doctor, in turn, reports each case at once to the chief medical officer at headquarters in San Francisco, and in this way the dependent is brought into direct touch and communication with the Red Chevron headquarters, thus making it possible for those in command to give that evidence of human sympathy so much desired by those in distress, and also very frequently to assist in a very material way."

"While the doctors of California have been more or less criticized for their apparent apathy and refusal to respond to the call of the government, there are many reasons why conditions are different with them than with those doctors located in the congested districts of the East. Their willingness to enter into this movement and to become staff physicians for the Red Chevron demonstrated very clearly that they are only too willing to do their maximum, even though they must remain at home."

"During the past few weeks doctors have called at headquarters, have written in asking to be appointed to take care of their immediate locality, and their services, as rendered to date, have been prompt and very valuable. Even today, with this movement started less than two months ago, many dependents can testify to the efficiency of the service and to the skill of the doctors connected with the Red Chevron."

"Notice has been sent broadcast that if there is any doubt as to the address of the district captain, dependents should file their names and addresses with Marshall Breeden, national captain, Red Chevron, and they will

be given the name of the nearest Red Chevron doctor. There is absolutely no charge connected with this medical attendance, or with any advice or assistance given by headquarters through the chief medical officer.

"Every man not in uniform should join the Red Chevron at once, and thus, by his membership, help this strong organization carry out not only the above valuable medical service, but the many other important duties which this organization is performing."

In joining the organization the member pays an initiation fee of \$1 and thereafter pays a like amount each four months.

IMPERIAL VALLEY
CANAL PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—To add to the producing area of Imperial Valley, a contract providing for the linking of the valley's water system with the Yuma reclamation project at Laguna Dam will be submitted to the voters of the Imperial district at a date yet to be set. The project contemplates the building of an all-American canal the present canal that furnishes Colorado River water to the Imperial Valley is partly in Mexico—to join the Imperial irrigation system with the Laguna Dam and auxiliary work in Arizona at a cost estimated at from \$8,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The advantages urged for the project are the ability to irrigate 120,000 acres of land, the development of hydroelectric energy and the assuring to the Imperial Valley of an absolutely reliable supply of water. The contract proposed is with the Department of the Interior, under whose direction the project would be carried out. The government's complete control of the provisions of the contract give the development of electric power.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Approximately 4,000,000 bushels of wheat will be added to this year's harvest total through the bringing under cultivation of hitherto unproductive acreage on the Crow, Fort Peck and Blackfoot Indian reservations in Montana and the Shoshone in Wyoming, stated Frank A. Thackeray of the Department of Interior in Los Angeles recently. Practically all of this acreage is under the cultivation of Indians. Mr. Thackeray stated further that the Indians are getting good results through the cultivation of cotton on the Arizona and New Mexico reservations, and that the government will do everything possible to encourage them in agricultural pursuits, both now and after the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

UNIVERSITY LABOR BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—A bureau of employment has been established and made an official part of the University of California, the purpose of the bureau being to avoid loss caused by frequent changes in employees, to standardize wages, to provide machinery for making more accurate selection of applicants for positions, and to secure employment for students. The bureau will take over the employment functions of all of the departments of the university, and it is intended to develop it along systematic lines as is done in some of the large business corporations.

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GERMANS WORK
AMONG MEXICANS

Laborers Who Enter the United States Get Impression They May Be Forced Into the Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—United States and California state officials are investigating a report that German sympathizers below the border are spreading the report that Mexican laborers who come to this country are liable to be impressed into the United States Army under the new 18 to 45 draft law. As many of the laborers on the ranches of the Southwest are Mexicans, such propaganda is one of serious import to the nation.

In some cases, according to reports made to United States Collector of Customs John B. Elliott of Los Angeles, German propagandists have induced Mexican laborers to quit jobs in this country to return to their homeland through the circulation of such reports.

That steps to counteract this propaganda will be taken at once, is the assertion of both Mr. Elliott and the officials of the State Council of Defense. Many of these Mexican laborers are now earning as high as \$30 a week in this country.

Aside from this propaganda, it is reported that various sinister reports are being circulated in Mexico as to this country's purpose in the war, particular emphasis being given to the insinuation that under conditions as they are at present all Mexicans are better off in their home country.

To put a partial check on this kind of German intrigue in Mexico, plans are being made by men who have business interests below the border to finance a tour of the Mexican border states, where the Germans are now more than ever in control of business. The plan is to send a score or more of Spanish-speaking business men into these states to acquaint the Mexicans with conditions as they really are in this country and to reassure them as to the attitude of the United States toward Mexico and the Mexicans.

SIX-CENT FARE FOR
CALIFORNIA CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—A 6-cent street car fare has been granted the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway, which operates street cars in the east bay cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Piedmont, Emeryville and San Leandro, by the California State Railroad Commission. The Railroad Commission states that increased cost of material, wages and supplies makes it necessary that the company receive additional income in order to be in a position to maintain its service and yield a return upon new capital that must be invested.

HIGHER PRICE FOR
OIL IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That higher prices for crude oil are not now necessary in order to increase production, if methods in use in California are employed elsewhere, that

the effect of high prices for crude oil has been to reduce rather than increase production, are assertions made in a report of a company of oil producers and refiners made to D. M. Folsom, oil director of the Pacific Coast. The report states that until comparatively recent times the production has exceeded the demand, that the decline in production has been caused by high prices of oil well supplies and similar conditions, and asserts that now that supply prices are fixed by the government, wells can be drilled and oil produced at present prices, and that these prices will force development in the most productive areas. Premiums of 10 per cent on the present price of the Standard Oil Company for each grade of California crude oil at the wells are recommended by the committee.

LOS ANGELES PLAN
TO REDUCE BOARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Plans for the submission of a charter amendment to the people at the November election for the abolishment of a large number of city commissions and boards and the appointment in their stead of single department heads or directors, have been submitted to the City Council of Los Angeles by Mayor F. T. Woodman. The idea has the approval of a general committee representing Los Angeles civic bodies.

The Mayor would eliminate the Board of Public Utilities, Public Service Commission, Board of Public Works, Harbor Commission, Housing Commission, Humane Animal Commission, Police and Fire commissions, and Efficiency Commission.

In their places would be created directors of the department of supplies, public works, public service, public safety, harbors, public health, and efficiency. The general committee of the civic organizations recommended that these directors be appointed by the Mayor for four-year terms, two going out each year.

That the plan will not only effect marked savings in the expenditure of city revenue, but will promote efficiency, is the claim of the Mayor and other proponents of the measure.

CHICAGO'S WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The revised registration list for Chicago, for the primary election of Sept. 11, gives 286,634 women voters. Men voters registered number 493,578.

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GOLD PRODUCERS
SEEK ASSISTANCE

Conference Recently Held in Nevada Perfects Plans for Presenting Needs of Industry to Administration Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—After adopting resolutions asking the government for immediate relief for the gold producers of the country, the American Gold Conference, which concluded a three-day session in Reno, recently, perfected its organization, making it permanent, and also made ample provision to carry its requests to Washington for government consideration.

An executive committee of five, headed by Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, was appointed to carry out the plans of the conference, and an advisory committee, consisting of a representative from every gold-producing State in the Union, was selected to assist the executive committee. The members of the executive committee are Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, W. J. Loring and G. W. Starr, California mining men; Bulkley Wells of Colorado, and Whitman Symmes of Virginia City, Nev.

The advisory committee is made up of the following: I. Pett of Utah, Bulkley Wells of Colorado, J. A. Burgess of Arizona, Robert N. Bell of Idaho, George T. McGie of Montana, B. F. Thane of Alaska, H. N. Lawrie of Oregon, Albert Burch of California, E. H. Clark of South Dakota, S. J. Kidder of New Mexico, John G. Kirchner of Nevada, and Prof. Milner Roberts of Alaska.

At the conference the advisability of asking the government for a bonus of \$10 or \$12 an ounce for new gold was discussed. In the first resolution presented to the conference by the resolutions committee, a request for a

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bonus or premium for new gold was included, but after some discussion the resolutions committee presented substitute resolutions which made no mention of the kind of relief sought by the gold producer, other than to state that government relief of some sort was very necessary if gold mining was to continue and the gold production of the country was to be kept up to normal.

Some of the most prominent gold mining men of the country were present at the conference, and numerous talks showing how necessary it is at this time for the gold reserve of the country to be maintained were made by prominent economists and mining men.

According to unofficial estimates made by mining men, the cost of producing an ounce of gold now from an average gold-mining property is 60 per cent higher than it was in 1914, and hence it was asserted that a government premium or bonus of \$12 an ounce would put gold mining in a profitable class again.

LARGER WATER SUPPLY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Need of industrial water supply in addition to that supplied by the 9,000,000-gallon basin in the upper channel of the Mahoning River, flowing through this city, has been disclosed by the unusual demands of the present summer. A move has been started to build an auxiliary basin in the river channel immediately above the Milton basin, to hold 6,000,000 gallons, and to add "splash boards" to the present dam so as to increase the capacity of the basin about 2,000,000 gallons.

DETROIT SEEKING
TO OUST CAR LINE

City Files Action to Stop Operations on All Streets Where Franchises Have Expired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The city has filed an action in Wayne County Circuit Court to oust the Detroit United Railway from all streets on which its franchises have expired. Some years ago the United States Supreme Court decided a similar case in favor of the city.

The railway has appealed to Justice Day of the United States Supreme Court, who will sit in Canton, O., Sept. 10, as a United States Circuit Court, for an injunction restraining the city from blocking six-cent trolley fares.

The city, following three days of disturbance recently, when the company attempted to collect six-cent fares, passed an ordinance fixing fares at six tickets for 25 cents, and obtained an injunction restraining the company from violating the ordinance. The appeal of the Detroit United Railway to the United States District Court for an injunction was denied.

Detroit's mayoralty candidates are all pledged to work for municipal ownership. The plan is to force the company off the streets, and then buy the property at junk figures, instead of as a going concern, as the city is thoroughly aroused at the tactics the company has employed the last few years since its franchise expired.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

THREE PLAYERS
REACH SEMI-FINAL

Voshell and Murray to Meet
in Upper Bracket of United
States Tennis Championships
—Tilden Advances

UNITED STATES SINGLES
CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	All Comers
1881—R. D. Sears.....R. D. Sears		
1882—R. D. Sears.....R. D. Sears		
1883—R. D. Sears.....R. D. Sears		
1884—R. D. Sears.....H. A. Taylor		
1885—R. D. Sears.....G. M. Brinley		
1886—R. D. Sears.....R. L. Beckman		
1887—R. D. Sears.....H. W. Slocum		
1888—H. W. Slocum.....H. W. Slocum		
1889—H. W. Slocum.....Q. A. Shaw		
1890—O. S. Campbell.....O. S. Campbell		
1891—O. S. Campbell.....C. Hobart		
1892—O. S. Campbell.....F. H. Hovey		
1893—R. D. Wrenn.....R. D. Wrenn		
1894—R. D. Wrenn.....M. F. Goodbody		
1895—F. H. Hovey.....F. H. Hovey		
1896—R. D. Wrenn.....R. D. Wrenn		
1897—R. D. Wrenn.....W. V. Hayes		
1898—M. D. Whitman.....M. D. Whitman		
1899—M. D. Whitman.....J. P. Paret		
1900—M. D. Whitman.....W. A. Larned		
1901—W. A. Larned.....W. A. Larned		
1902—W. A. Larned.....R. F. Doherty		
1903—H. L. Doherty.....H. L. Doherty		
1904—Holcombe Ward.....H. Ward		
1905—B. C. Wright.....B. C. Wright		
1906—W. J. Clothier.....W. J. Clothier		
1907—W. A. Larned.....W. A. Larned		
1908—W. A. Larned.....B. C. Wright		
1909—W. A. Larned.....W. J. Clothier		
1910—W. A. Larned.....T. C. Bundy		
1911—W. A. Larned.....M. E. McLoughlin		
1912—M. E. McLoughlin.....W. F. Johnson		
1913—M. E. McLoughlin.....R. N. Williams		
1914—R. N. Williams.....M. E. McLoughlin		
1915—W. M. Johnston.....M. E. McLoughlin		
1916—R. N. Williams.....W. M. Johnston		

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three players have reached the semi-final round of the 37th annual United States lawn tennis championship in progress on the courts of the West Side Club, Forest Hills, L. I. The interrupted play of Thursday was continued the following day, but it was found necessary to extend the tournament until Tuesday, when the finals will be held, because of the delay.

At the top of the draw S. H. Voshell has earned a semi-final bracket and R. L. Murray, the dashing California player, eliminates N. W. Niles of Boston, the holder of the Massachusetts state singles title, in the fifth round Friday, thereby securing the right to meet Voshell in a semi-final round match today. Murray and Niles were finalists in last year's patriotic tournament, and true to general expectation the hard-hitting player repeated his 1917 victory over the eastern star. Murray played in fine form Friday, and had all of his strokes well under control. The forehand drive was especially hard for the Massachusetts player to handle, and with it, the California net-man repeatedly passed his opponent. Niles was also in good form but was not allowed to play his style of game, his opponent keeping the ball always in play in the middle of the court. Murray took the match in four sets, 7-5, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

The feature match of the day was the continuation of play between Ichia Kumagai and B. C. Wright. Kumagai, the Japanese player, who has held a place in the ranking 10 United States players since he commenced competition in this country, is favored by many as the next singles champion. When play was discontinued Thursday, Wright had a lead of 9-8 in games in the first set, however, and easily won the first set Friday at 10-8. To the surprise of the gallery he also took the third set at 6-3, the Japanese player seeming to have trouble finding the finish which his work on the courts has shown throughout the season. In the next set and also in the fifth, Kumagai returned to championship form and commenced the steady placing game which he knows so well how to play. Wright's play was far more brilliant than that of his opponent, especially his crossing shots, upon which he won many games. With the fifth set, Kumagai took the match, 8-10, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The match in the fifth round Friday, which decided whether W. T. Tilden 2d or W. M. Hall would advance into the semi-finals, was hotly contested and five sets were necessary before Tilden won the laurels. The score upon resumption of play Friday afternoon was 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, 3-2, with Hall leading. He was favored to win, but Tilden started his service Friday with such accuracy and speed that he easily pulled down the match and captured the set at 7-5. In the last set he unleashed all of his terrific speed for the first few games and then slowed up. Hall accepted the opportunity to even the score, making the set stand deuce, but after an exchange of advantage game, the double title holder smashed his way to another 7-5 win and took the match.

Both players in the upper bracket of the semi-finals are left-handed players, and should Kumagai prevail over Lyle Mahan, as generally expected, he will make the third left-handed player in the advanced round. The summary:

FOURTH ROUND
N. W. Niles defeated E. H. Binzen, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.
Ichia Kumagai defeated B. C. Wright 8-10, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

FIFTH ROUND
W. T. Tilden 2d defeated W. M. Hall, 3-6, 6-1, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1.
R. L. Murray defeated N. W. Niles, 7-5, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

NEWARK GETS TITLE TEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement was made Friday that the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. all-around championship had been awarded to Newark, to be held at the City Park there on Sept. 14. The club to stage the event will be announced later.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo © by Underwood & Underwood

B. C. Wright

Former internationalist and singles champion

ATHLETIC GAMES
FOR AVIATORS

Cage Ball and Mass Athletics
Form Part of Training for
Student Flyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Cage ball is the new game which has recently been adopted for the athletic training of the aviators who are enlisted in the United States School of Military Aeronautics here. The baseball season has been completed and cage ball is now being played because it has been found to be a game in which any number of men can participate.

A ball 30 inches in diameter is used, the men are divided into two teams, and it is the object of each team to "cage" the ball. The result is something between pushball and basketball. Saturday morning of each week is devoted exclusively to playing athletic games and Capt. H. P. Greison of the faculty has been placed in charge of all athletics at the school.

Indoor baseball, basketball, both played outdoors, and mass athletics have also been part of the training given the aviators here. Mass athletics has been found quite desirable because it allows the competition of a large number of men. Such events as the 100-yard dash, the running high jump, the running broad jump, and grenade throwing have been used. It has been possible to have 225 men on the field at one time competing in the mass athletics games.

All the athletic facilities of the University of Illinois are at the disposal of the cadet aviators. All games are played on Illinois Field, and the swimming tank, gymnasium and the cinder track are frequently used by the ground school men.

A cadet football team is to be organized within the next two weeks, and it is expected that several former college and professional stars will have places on the eleven. R. K. Van Dyne, former center for Ohio State, is in the school, and may be expected to bolster up the team.

The baseball nine which represented the School of Military Aeronautics here was one made up almost completely of former star players. Among those who appeared on the nine were J. H. Counsellman, formerly a pitcher for the Pittsburgh Nationals, James Breton, third baseman for the Chicago White Sox, M. C. Heckinger of the Chicago Cubs, and S. C. Anderson, formerly a University of Illinois pitcher. With these and other well-known players, weekly games were arranged with neighboring camps and nearby professional teams. The school won a game with the Staley Athletic Association of Decatur, Illinois, by a score of 5 to 3. They lost to the Ohio State team 7 to 0; they lost to the Columbus School of Military Aeronautics, 7 to 0; and they lost to the Danville professionals 10 to 2. Several games were also played with the Chanute Field team. This field is located only 18 miles away at Rantoul, Illinois.

Athletics are coming to take an increasingly important part in the training of aviators here. Besides the daily calisthenics, there are the sports which occupy the whole of Saturday morning of each week and every man is required to report for this period the same as for a class period.

ACTS ON BASEBALL RULING

TRENTON, N. J.—Adjutant-General Gilkyson, following the receipt of a message from Washington to the effect that the President has directed that the "work or fight" regulation shall not apply to the baseball teams which will play the world series until Sept. 15, has notified all local boards in New Jersey to this effect.

TWO SERVICE GAMES
AT BRAVES' FIELD

Four Leading Teams in New
Navy League to Compete Sunday—Boston Section Has
Strong Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Four of the best baseball teams in the newly organized Navy League are scheduled to appear tomorrow afternoon, in the weekly service double-header at Braves Field. The first game will find the Little Building nine playing the team from Bumkin Island, while the second clash will be between the Hingham Training Station and G. J. Gaw's Boston Section team.

The last-named team is, so far, one of the undefeated teams in the Navy League championship series, sharing first place in the league standing with the Naval Radio School of Cambridge. The personnel of the team included players who have been prominent in professional and semi-professional baseball in and around Greater Boston, New England and the Pacific Coast.

Commander J. T. Nelson has taken an active interest in the organization, and his advice and encouragement have been largely instrumental in its success. H. M. Walsh, the manager, has also contributed much toward its good standing.

In the box, the Boston Section team has one of the best pitchers in the league, in G. J. Gaw, the captain of the nine. Gaw played with Buffalo and Providence in the former International League, and previous to that he wore the uniform of Brockton in the New England League, and the colors of Portland in the Eastern League. He is a fine all-around player, and can be depended upon when most needed. With good speed and a large variety of tempting curves which he has shown excellent control of, he is a hard problem for the opposing batters to solve.

The rest of the battery is composed of P. Cohen, a former Colonial League performer, who handles Gaw's pitching very satisfactorily. W. T. Miller, the second-string pitcher, is from Medford, Mass., and played on semi-professional teams around Boston.

For an inner defense Captain Gaw has an excellent performer on first base in T. J. Corkery. He was given a tryout by the Boston American League team and later played on J. J. Barry's Navy Yard nine. At second, W. H. Kane is playing like a veteran and has made several brilliant plays this season, and is proving himself especially proficient in making a hit when one is most needed.

R. L. Weathers, at shortstop, is known locally, and has played on semi-pro teams. R. Clifford, tending third base, played in the California State League and in the Western Tri-State League. He is an able fielder and has a fine throw across the diamond.

In the outfield the team has a fine trio of capable players in A. L. McFarland, center field; P. Osborne, in right field, and T. P. Rice, in left field. McFarland, before enlisting, played with Reno of the Nevada State League, while Rice was star outfielder for a local semi-pro team.

UMPIRE RIGLER JOINS Y. M. C. A.

CHICAGO, Ill.—William Rigler, National League umpire, will go to France as soon as the baseball season ends to engage in Y. M. C. A. work, he announced. He previously had accepted a remunerative offer from an Ohio firm, but when asked to take up Y. M. C. A. war work gave up the position.

BOSTON STILL LEADS
BY SLIGHT MARGIN

Wins Double-Header With Philadelphia—Cleveland Also
Takes Two Games Friday
From Detroit

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	73	49	.598
Cleveland	71	54	.568
Washington	69	55	.556
New York	59	69	.495
Chicago	57	63	.475
St. Louis	56	63	.471
Detroit	52	69	.429
Philadelphia	50	74	.403

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 12, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 4, New York 1.
Washington 6, New York 1.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Red Sox are still 3½ games ahead of the Cleveland Indians, and have only four more games to play. Should the western team win all four of the games remaining on its abbreviated schedule, all the Boston club would have to do to win the league championship is capture one more game.

The results in this league Friday were, other than the Boston games, which the Red Sox won 12 to 0, and 4 to 1: Cleveland 2, Detroit 1, and Cleveland 4, Detroit 2. The New York club was defeated by Washington by the score of 6 to 1.

RED SOX TAKE TWO
FROM ATHLETICS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston American League Baseball Club Thursday won both games of its double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park. Mays pitched both games and allowed but nine hits in the two contests. He was in fine form and received good support from his teammates. Johnson started the first game for the visitors but was replaced in the third inning by Jamieson, after the Red Sox had bunched several hits. However he was unable to hold them and the league leaders triumphed, 12 to 0. They won the second game, 4 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 12 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 12 11 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 7
Batteries—Mays and Schang; Johnson, Jamieson and McAvoy. Losing Pitcher—Johnson.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 4 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 4 5 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 1
Batteries—Mays and Schang; Perry, Johnson and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Perry.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM NEW YORK, 6 TO 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Club of the American League Friday defeated the New York Club, 6 to 1. Johnson in the box for the visitors did most effective work, allowing five hits, but kept them so well scattered that they did not affect the scoring. Finerman working for the visitors was erratic and lacked control, the local batters pounding the ball for a total of 12 hits and scored just half as many runs. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 6 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 6 12 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 3
Batteries—Johnson and Ainsmith; Finerman and Hannan.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS
DETROIT TWICE

DETROIT, Mich.—The Cleveland Baseball Club of the American League Friday won both games of its double-header from the Detroit Tigers. Coveleskie pitched the first game and allowed but three hits. Errors by Detroit players aided in the running up of their two tallies.

Bagby worked in the box in the second contest, and while he was not as effective as Coveleskie had been, he succeeded in winning after allowing seven hits. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 7 1
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 4
Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neil; Cunningham and Spencer.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 4 6 1
Detroit 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 3
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neil; C. Jones and Yelle.

CLOSE MATCHES IN
WOMEN'S TOURNEY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Close matches marked the third round of the Women's Western Golf Championship at the Indian Hill Club, two contests going 19 holes.

MISS FRANCES HADFIELD DEFEATED MISS ELIZABETH KLOTZ OF INDIAN HILL, 1 UP, AND SHE WILL PLAY TOMORROW WITH MISS CORRELLA LUKENS OF EDGEWATER, WHO ELIMINATED MISS VERA GARDNER OF GLEN OAK, IN 19 HOLES.

Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Ravisloe, conquered her sister, Mrs. Ernest Byfield, 3 and 2, and Mrs. C. O. Gillette of Ridge, defeated Miss Ernestine Pearce of Skokie in 19 holes.

THREE SHUT-OUTS
IN THE NATIONAL

Cincinnati Blanks Cubs, Giants
Blank Brooklyn, and Philadelphia Defeats Braves, 1 to 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	52	43	.556
New York	49	51	.525
Pittsburgh	44	58	.452
Cincinnati	43	60	.512
Brooklyn	35	67	.430
Philadelphia	32	56	.445
Boston	31	69	.425
St. Louis	31	74	.408

RESULTS FRIDAY
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 3.
New York 1, Brooklyn 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Three shut-outs marked Friday's games in the National League, the Cincinnati Reds holding the new league champions scoreless, Philadelphia winning the first game of a double-header from Boston, 1 to 0, and the New York Giants taking a 1-to-0 victory from Brooklyn.

The scores in this league Friday were Cincinnati 5, the Chicago Cubs 0, Philadelphia took the first game 1 to 0 and the Braves came back in the second game 8 to 3. New York won its game with Brooklyn 1 to 0.

CINCINNATI WINS
FROM CHICAGO CUBS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Cincinnati National League Baseball Club shut out the Chicago club, 5 to 0, in their game here Friday afternoon. The Cincinnati Reds played errorless ball and found Walker's delivery for a total of 12 hits. Bunching their hits in the fifth and sixth innings the visitors drove two men around the circuit. Mitchell pitched for the Cincinnati nine and was very effective; the four hits registered being so scattered as to affect the scoring column at all. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 12 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Batteries—Mitchell and Wingo; Walker and O'Farrell.

PHILADELPHIA AND
BRAVES SPLIT BILL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Boston National League Baseball Club broke even in its double-header here Friday with the Philadelphia club, the local team taking the first contest, 1 to 0, in a ninth-inning rally. The visitors, however, came back in the second game, which they captured 3 to 2. Heavy hitting marked the second game, the Braves scoring 12 hits off Fortune and Jacobs, who relieved the former box-man in the eighth inning.

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 2
Batteries—Oeschger and Adams; Rudolph and Wagner.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 3 0 0 0 1 3 2 1 8 12 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 11 2
Batteries—Ragan and Wagner; Fortune, Jacobs and Devine, Adams. Losing pitcher—Fortune.

NEW YORK DEFEATS
BROOKLYN CLUB, 1 TO 0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Giants defeated the Brooklyn club of the National League Friday in their game here, Perritt in the box for the winners allowing but two hits, succeeded in shutting out the visitors. The game was essentially a pitchers' duel, neither side able to bunch hits enough to push a man around the bases until the ninth, when the New York team found Combs' delivery. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
Batteries—Perritt and McCarty; Combs and Miller.

CAMP WILL REFEREE
WAR SERVICE MEET

BOSTON, Mass.—Walter Camp, chairman of the committee on naval training camp athletics, is to be referee of the big service meet which is to be held in the Harvard Stadium a week from today. There is great activity in every army and navy camp within 50 miles of Boston, preparing for this meet. G. V. Brown, athletic director of the first naval district, states that Portsmouth will send a good bunch of marines to the games, and that Ft. Constitution will be represented by a tug-of-war team. The coast artillery will enter many men, while it is expected that Camp Devens will have 300 entries in the various competitions.

The Radio School at Harvard will outnumber all camps and stations in competitors, and this morning a meet will be held on Soldiers Field to determine what men shall represent the school.

Friday afternoon, the distribution of tickets started at the office of the War Camp Community Service. These tickets are not sold, and any one who calls will get a pair. The men in service, however, will obtain their tickets at their respective stations.

FENWAY PARK
Two Games Today Starting at 1:45
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1600

PHILADELPHIA TO
ENTER SWIMMERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia will send its four greatest women swimmers, all contestants of national caliber, to the big water carnival to be held Labor Day in the Inlet Terrace Lagoon at Belmar, N. J., under the supervision of the New York Women's Swimming Association.

Herman Mayer, president of the Middle Atlantic A. A. U., has forwarded the entries of Miss Olga Dorfner, who recently established world's records in California for 100 and 200 yards in a 300-foot pool; Miss Gertrude Artelt, United States 100-yard outdoor free style champion and holder of several back-stroke standards; Miss Elizabeth Ryan, who just became district champion at the furlong, and Miss Mabel Arkle, the United States breast stroke title bearer, and an expert free-style swimmer also.

DULUTH SCULLER
ENTERS REGATTA

Hokanson to Compete in Labor
Day Events of New England
Rowing Association

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilbert Hokanson of the Duluth Boat Club of Duluth, Minn., will be a contestant in the junior and senior single scull races in the annual Labor Day regatta of the New England Rowing Association, to be held on the Charles River Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. He will have plenty of competition, with four other entries in each event.

The regatta committee at its meeting at the Union Boat Club, decided to have five events, two of which are unclassified, and another for cutter crews from the several stations of the first naval district. The senior sculling race is the big event, with J. J. Sullivan of the St. Alphonsus Association, pitted against Cary Faulkner of the Riverside Boat Club. The addition of Hokanson from the West gives the race more interest.

Dr. G. B. Magrath of the Union Boat Club, president of the New England A. A. U., will referee. The order of events is as follows:
Unclassified eight-oared shells—West Lynn B. C., Farragut B. C.
Junior Single sculls—Five entries.
Unclassified double sculls—West Lynn B. C. (G. Dunham, J. O'Malley), St. Alphonsus Association (W. French, J. J. Sullivan).

ROAD WORK IN
RHODE ISLAND

Estimates of Needs for the Coming
Year Asked by the United
States Highway Council

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Estimates of the amount of road construction needed in Rhode Island in 1919 have been requested by the United States Highway Council in order that a program may be prepared for essential highway and street work for the entire country. The program, according to a statement issued by Irving W. Patterson, chief engineer of the State Board of Public Roads, is to indicate separately, work planned by towns, by cities and by the State. Schedules for each group will cover construction, reconstruction and maintenance.

Rules adopted by the United States Highway Council and effective Sept. 10, 1918, make necessary the submission for approval of the council of all proposed highway, street, culvert and bridge construction, reconstruction and maintenance involving the issuance of bonds, the use of rail or water transportation, the use of coal or oil as fuel, the use of cement, brick, asphalt, oil, tar, crushed stone, or steel as highway material.

No manufacturer will furnish any road-building material until the preliminary plans have been approved by the council.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

BEECHAM OPERA SEASON IN LONDON

Success of the "Valkyrie" Revival
—"Coq d'Or" and "Boat-
swain's Mate"—Mozart

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The summer season of the Beecham Opera Company is now at an end, and it is understood that performances will not be resumed in London until February next. In view of the enthusiastic audiences which thronged Drury Lane for eight weeks, the criticisms in regard to the apathy of the London opera public have lost all point. No one now doubts that opera in English has come to stay; and this is chiefly due to Sir Thomas Beecham, without whose insistent and enthusiastic championship, productions on the scale of those seen at Drury Lane would have been impossible.

There has been a finely varied program. The most notable and even astonishing event of the present season was the revival of "The Valkyrie," the audience being the largest that any opera has attracted since the war began. In fact, so great was the demand for seats that the house could have been filled three times over. For the cheaper parts of the theater, the public took up their stations outside the doors many hours before the rise of the curtain; and in and about the stalls so great was the press that late comers found their places inaccessible a few moments after the beginning of the performance.

The production itself was excellent, and the cast, which is well worth placing on record, was as follows:

Sieglinde	..... Miriam Licette
Brunnhilde	..... Agnes Nicholls
Fricka	..... Edna Thornton
Siegmund	..... Walter Hyde
Hunding	..... Robert Radford
Wotan	..... Robert Parker
Helmwige	..... Edna Thornton
Gerhilde	..... Edna Thornton
Ortrude	..... Dorothy Chapman
Waltraute	..... Ethel Toms
Rossweisse	..... Elsie Wynn
Gringoride	..... Edna Thornton
Siegfrune	..... Juliette Autran
Schwertleite	..... Ida Sagar

Some of these singers had already appeared in the "Ring," when it was given in England at Covent Garden under Richter a decade ago, and so renewed former triumphs, acting with unusual dramatic skill and singing with a charm rarely heard in Wagner opera. As was to be expected, the orchestra, which had been largely augmented for the occasion, acquitted themselves magnificently under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham. Without any merely slavish adherence to the Bayreuth traditions, and with but few and inconspicuous slips, the performance may be set down as a memorable one. On the stage the lighting was somewhat capricious, particularly in the first act; but considering the dearth of stage hands at the present time, the difficulties of staging were wonderfully surmounted.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's fantastic, but beautiful opera, "Le Coq d'Or," was another of the season's novelties. It was one of the triumphs of the Russian company in 1914, when it was given as a ballet, the dancers interpreting the drama, while the singers, ranged stiffly on either side of the stage, sang their parts as a kind of accompaniment. In the present production, it has reverted to its orthodox form and the singers are also the actors, the ballet part being limited to the dances. Nothing more subversive of more revolutionary, in regard to all that autocracy stands for, has been produced upon the stage; the music is as satirical as the play, with which it is indissolubly woven. The performance was a spirited one, the orchestra under the guidance of Mr. Percy Pitt maintaining a uniformly high level. The gorgeous mounting, the vivid eastern coloring, the subtly clever humor and characterization, and the beautiful dancing, make this opera a delightful addition to the repertoire.

The only British work that has been played is Dr. Elhel Smyth's "The Boat-swain's Mate," which is based on a humorous story of W. W. Jacobs. Dr. Smyth himself being responsible for the libretto. The music is of remarkable cleverness, though it suffers from the lack of that intense, unifying power which is needed to weld the serious and comic elements into a complete whole; these simple English characters are given a somewhat unnatural Germanic twist, and the treatment strikes one as being unnecessarily heavy in parts. For all that, it is a virile composition, and the performance was a notable success. It is to be hoped that a definite place will now be found for this work in the Beecham scheme. Twenty-four operas have been produced during the season, and there are everywhere signs of progress in the organization and ensemble of the company.

But perhaps the greatest advance of all is seen in the Mozart presentations which are given with a golden birth. "Il Seraglio" was neglected for many years in England until revived by Sir Thomas Beecham; and it required his customary courage and resolution to present it several times before its beauties and humors were sufficiently understood to attract large audiences.

Though Gluck and Weber considered this opera contained much of Mozart's best and most characteristic work, it has never received the attention it merited. When originally produced at Vienna, it met with instant success, in spite of its departure from the familiar and cherished models of the age. To the Emperor's jest on the following day: "Too fine for

our ears, my dear Mozart, and a great deal too many notes," the composer replied: "Exactly as many notes as are necessary. Your Majesty." The quality of the performance was excellent.

But the favorites remain the vivacious "Marriage of Figaro," and "The Magic Flute." Indeed, the former work is the Beecham chef-d'œuvre. Nowhere is Mozart's wonderful power of characterization more clearly shown than in this opera, and the significance and beauty of the music are appreciated to the full by the whole company, who seem to regard the occasion as, above all, one for receiving and giving enjoyment.

In London "the tumult and the shouting dies," but the company proceeds on its ever-victorious career to fulfill provincial engagements. These are continually increasing in number. Besides Manchester, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, there are to be seasons at Blackpool, Leeds, and Glasgow, and it is a matter for national congratulation that new centers of operatic activity are thus lending themselves to the cultivation of a wider musical taste.

The company goes first to Blackpool, appearing during the three most popular weeks of the Blackpool season, at His Majesty's Opera House in the Winter Gardens.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—One good result of the placing of both elementary and secondary schools in England under the supervision of a single department has been a tendency to make the training in music more nearly continuous than before—at any rate in certain districts. A number of places in most secondary schools are now reserved for the boys and girls who come from elementary schools, and thus the advantage of cooperation in music is made doubly important. From this point of view a report of Dr. Arthur Somervell (inspector of music for the Board of Education) on the results of his examination of eight departments of the four secondary schools in Bradford is of special interest. Dr. Somervell says:

"The first-rate organization in the elementary schools results in turning out boys capable of profiting to the full by the teaching that awaits them in the secondary schools in this city. The work is admirably arranged, and is in the hands of masters who thoroughly understand their business, so that in every class or group of classes the results of the teaching are satisfactory in sight reading, ear training and singing that it would be superfluous to make any suggestions. A large majority of girls who pass through the school leave with an amount of musical knowledge that is quite unusual. The most remarkable part of the work is that of the choir. The master has once and for all disproved the fallacy of the attitude usually assumed toward the broken voice. The boys whose voices are really in the unmanageable stage still attend the classes and work at dictation, etc. The boys learn quantities of first-rate music in four parts, and become expert choral singers. It may be broadly stated that everything seen and almost everything heard was most satisfactory."

Mr. Harold Craxton, so well known as an accompanist, lately gave an interesting recital in the Steinway Hall, when he showed himself to be a well-equipped pianist. He has a beautiful quality of tone, while to a finished technique is added interpretative power and real distinction of style. The program was well contrasted and the old music of Purcell and Thomas Arne was deeply refreshing, calling to mind Purcell's own words in his "Address to the Reader," given in the first of his publications which appeared in 1683: "The author has no more to add, but his hearty wishes, that the book may fall into no other hands than those who carry musical souls about with them, for he is willing to flatter himself into a belief that with such, his labors will seem neither unpleasant nor unprofitable." Certainly Mr. Craxton communicated his own delight in these Purcell dances to his audience, and he himself was responsible for the scholarly arrangements. Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue, and Beethoven's sonata, op. 27, No. 2, were the larger works on the program. The latter movement of the sonata might with advantage have been taken more deliberately, and the same remark applies to the fugue. Mr. Craxton also played some compositions of his own, including "A Shepherdess in Porcelain" and a characteristic and clever African dance.

The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and the event was marked by two special concerts and a presentation to its popular conductor, Mr. Dan Godfrey, to whom the conspicuous success of the orchestra has been largely due. Mr. Godfrey's work on behalf of native music is well known. Many a British composition owes its first hearing to the Bournemouth orchestra; not only so, but the conductor has repeated it again and again until the public has come to appreciate its merits and to realize it was just what they wanted to hear. In turning to the programs of the symphony concerts—the most important of his achievements—it will be found that in the 23 series of winter concerts, 1500 different works have been performed, of which 585 were the compositions of British composers. It appears that the net loss on the Winter Gardens for the 25 years is about £12,000; but it is impossible to estimate the value of the musical education that the people have received, and the financial loss may therefore be regarded as a sound municipal investment.

MME. GALLI-CURCI TO SING IN "LINDA"

Chicago Opera Soprano to Appear in Romantic Piece by Donizetti—Voice and Style

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Great florid singers come too rarely. And in modern times they are hampered rather sadly by their repertory. The people who today support "grand" opera have broken with the traditions of the past. They are still willing to enjoy good coloratura singing. But only when it is very pure and brilliant. They have ceased to care for the Bellini school; nor do they really miss their Donizetti. Just now and then they like to hear "Lucia." They admit the beauty of the exquisite sextet, and they are still tickled by the inanities and the virtuosity of the "Mad Scene," when they are faultlessly interpreted. The dulcet can delight in rippling melody.

Once in a while of weary years one finds an artist of exceptional charm and skill, who almost makes one sigh for what in other days was the ideal in opera. A Patti, an Ilma di Murska or a Sembrich rises in the opera sky, and by her perfect voice and lovely style enchants the most obtuse Wagnerite. She does not turn the hands of the clock back, maybe. She fails to make us think that lyric-drama, as it is now understood, is not better than the dead old florid opera. But she compels us to admire her own sweet tones and to revel in her agile trills and runs. Of late there have been few of these sweet singers. One—as some tell you—was that Tetrazzini, who, for five years or so, reigned under Hammerstein. A more recent instance is Maria Barrientos, who flourishes and draws well at the Metropolitan. The latest and the most winning of them all, perhaps, is that Amelita Galli-Curci, who, on one memorable afternoon won favor and grew famous at a stroke by her wonderful singing at the Chicago Auditorium.

She came two years ago, with little heralding, from many triumphs here and there, in Spain and in South America. To most who heard her at the Auditorium her name meant nothing. But, to the credit of her audience, she soon conquered every person in the theater. And now she can draw thousands any evening she may choose to sing.

Till now, like her forerunners (or like most of them) she has been limited, too limited, in her field. She has confined herself to a few well-known roles, among which are Gilda, Lucia, Juliette and Dinorah. The public craved for something more than these. So, to content it, when she reappears in Chicago, New York and Boston, she will add the title-part of "Linda di Chamounix" to her repertory. Although not, by any means, the most brilliant of the works for which we are indebted to Donizetti, it will give Mme. Galli-Curci opportunities for the display of her fine art and beautiful voice. More than 30 years ago it was a favorite in New York at the Academy. Since then it has been laid aside in lavender. Nor can one wonder at this very long neglect of what—at best—is rather a pretext for the employment of trained singers than an example of high art. The story told by the librettist is old-fashioned, romantic in the extreme and too far-fetched in its mock-sentimental style to be taken seriously. The love of Linda, the daughter of a farmer named Antonio, and of her sweetheart, the Vicomte Charles (at first masquerading as a mere artist); the persecution of the lovers by the Vicomte's father, a bad Marquis, and by the Marquis; the desertion of Linda by the Vicomte, and her consequent loss, for a time, of reason, are of the piece with the devices of a period which was entirely and unblushingly artificial. The marvel is that, with such material to contend against, Donizetti should have succeeded in creating even so nearly satisfying an opera. But, however the austere and grave may rank him, the composer of "Lucia" and "Don Pasquale" had undoubted genius. His resources, his facility and inventive powers enabled him to evolve a pleasing work, "Linda di Chamounix," although often slight and "prêt-à-penser," has grace, it abounds in melody, and it contains some songs which are worth saving. Among them may be more particularly mentioned the air of Linda, "O luce di quest'anima," and the duo of Linda and Charles, "Ah! di te pene sparve il sogno," preceding or accompanying the return of the heroine from operatic insanity to sanity.

But "Linda di Chamounix" of itself might not attract the crowd, were it not for the fact that the character of the heroine is to be dignified and idealized in its simplicity by Mme. Galli-Curci. Much has been said and written in the past two years about this artist. She has been praised extravagantly; just a little, indeed, overpraised. But while one should not fall into the mistake of those who would fain persuade us that in Galli-Curci we possess a second Patti, beyond question this engaging and bewitching singer stands a full head and shoulders higher than her most charming rivals on the lyric stage. To those who heard Patti in her prime some comparisons seem foolish. There has never been an artist quite like as she was when she sang at the Academy of Music in Paris, and the Academy of Music in New York. The quality of Galli-Curci's voice may be almost as velvety. The facility with which she expresses the most delicate shades of emotional sentiment may be nearly as fascinating. Her histrionic ability is on the whole superior. Patti not only sang as do the birds, with ease and sweetness and purity, she had a volume of tone surpassing that

of any other soprano whom the world has known since she first dawned on it. Technically and in the matter of musical intelligence, Marcella Sembrich unquestionably once excelled her. But the voice of Sembrich was to Patti's as moonlight unto sunlight, or as silver unto gold. It is more reasonable to compare the latest coloratura star with Mme. Barrientos and Mme. Tetrazzini. Most who hear her will probably prefer her to either of those artists. And quite rightly. The soprano of Mme. Tetrazzini had more power and at moments also more brilliancy than Mme. Galli-Curci boasts. On the other hand, when it was heard here, it had neither the remarkable evenness nor the enchanting tenderness of the woman who is ere long to interpret Linda. The tones of Mme. Barrientos, again, though sweet and laid, seem tenuous after Mme. Galli-Curci's. In other ways the newcomer has advantages which will be of invaluable service to her. First and foremost, she has style—the "grand" style of the great lyric singers. She has also the sweet tones which touch the heart. All she lacks is physical vigor. If she had that, she might be truly what some call her—another Patti.

Last but not least, though intuitively and by the grace of breeding singularly unaffected, Mme. Galli-Curci has distinction, of a kind one seldom meets with on the opera boards. One look at her—or even at her portraits—will suffice to give one confidence in her artistic lineage. She has a face that many painters would rave over. Judged by the current standards of Fifth Avenue, she is not beautiful. But she is paintable. In her deep eyes and in the strange contour of her face are suggestions of old pictures and of haunting tragedies. She brings back pictures of the Sixteenth Century. She makes them live. Her walk, her air, her gestures, all have style. Her very freedom from pretentiousness and pose commands the impression (in her case, it seems, well founded) that she is nobly born.

The coming Linda will be strangely aristocratic. She has been welcomed more than once at foreign courts. Not because she is, according to her manager, a marchesa, but because she is an admirable singer and a popular idol. In one respect she could claim kinship on the operatic plane with Sembrich. For, like Sembrich, she is much more than the possessor of a lovely voice. She is an accomplished woman, speaking many languages, including Russian, English, French, Italian and Spanish. Moreover, long before the world applauded her as a lyric artist, she was a pianist of unusual taste and talent.

Mme. Galli-Curci is as delightful in the concert room as on the opera boards. It was Mascagni who persuaded her to take to opera. And she has taught herself, they say, the art of singing. She made her debut at La Scala, Milan, in "Rigoletto," and as the heroine of that work, she won her first triumph at the Chicago Auditorium in November, 1916.

CONCERTS IN ATLANTA, GA.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the soprano, is to appear here in a concert series arranged by Dan A. McQuirk. The series will include John McCormack, Jascha Heifetz, Alma Gluck, Josef Hofmann, Frances Alda, Carolina Lazzari, Giovanni Martinelli and Giuseppe de Luca.



Mme. Galli-Curci, soprano

OPEN-AIR SONG RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—What was perhaps the largest crowd that ever gathered in Independence Square took part on Tuesday night in a Liberty song. It is estimated that over 100,000 people filled the square and spilled out and through the surrounding streets. Fifty thousand, at least, of these were ranked as more or less trained singers, and the whole mass, under the leadership of Wassili Leps, made a volume of sound that was heard above the noise of the streets for many city blocks. The singing was the culmination of the day's sessions of the National Fraternal Congress of America, at which James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, was the principal speaker.

When the bell in the tower of Independence Hall began tolling the hour of nine, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, standing by the Liberty Bell, tapped it 49 times, once for every State in the Union, with a last tap for Alaska. The name of the Governor of each State was announced as the tap came for his State, which was the signal for the release of a message to him and his Commonwealth.

Numerous popular war songs of the day were also sung, with accompaniment of bands. Two composers of war songs—W. Warren Shaw and Mr. Leps—led the crowd with their own compositions, "Marching Through Berlin" and "The Song of Liberty." Florence Easton took part in the exercises as soloist, singing "When the Boys Come Marching Home."

SAN CARLO OPERA TOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The San Carlo Opera Company opens its season here on the evening of Monday, Sept. 2. Singers who reappear with the organization are Mmes. Craft, Amiden and Ferrabini, soprano; and Mr. Salazar, tenor. A new coloratura soprano is Miss Quenna Mario. After completing its New York engagement, the company goes to Boston, Mass., opening there on Sept. 23. Cities on the itinerary in the first half of the season are: Montreal, Que.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Winnipeg, Man.; Vancouver, B. C.; Seattle, Wash.; and San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal. In the second half of the season, the company, returning from the Pacific Coast, will visit Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Col.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Louisville, Ky.; and Washington, D. C. The distance to be covered in the tour is 14,800 miles. Estimated costs of the tour, as given out by the management, include \$42,000 for railroad fares, \$43,000 for orchestra, \$41,000 for chorus, \$11,000 for musical directors, \$50,000 for principal singers, \$60,000 for scenery, \$28,000 for costumes, \$10,000 for billboard advertising, and \$12,000 for agents and advance managers.

SINGING IN ST. PAUL, MINN.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Community singing is being fostered here under the auspices of the St. Paul committee of the National Patriotic Singing Society. The plans include weekly concerts at the parks and the singing of marching songs in connection with street parades.

MUSICAL WORK OF CARNEGIE TRUST

Plan for Lending Library Considered—Publication of Compositions of English School

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The recently issued annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust deals with a great variety of subjects, in all of which the executive committee is assisting to promote the welfare of the community as a whole. But there is, perhaps, no part of this report that has greater interest than the section devoted to music. The committee are seriously considering the possibility of instituting a central organization to serve as a lending library of music, from which center copies of orchestral and choral works may be lent for trial to small orchestras and choirs in poor localities.

In passing, it may be observed that several bibliographical treasures at the recent Littleton sale are stated to have been purchased by Dr. Terry on behalf of the trust, and that these will now become public property. The conception of the organization is, however, wider than that of a lending library; the executive committee are of the opinion that it might also comprise a bureau from which musical advice could be given to orchestras and choirs, if it were placed under the control of a director of the right type. A committee of management, representative of the various schools of musical thought, would necessarily be associated with any such director, the intention being to create a central organization to which all progressive choral and orchestral societies, including provincial schools of music, might be affiliated. Already financial assistance has been given to the Musical Competition Festivals Association, which has thus been enabled to secure the services of skilled musicians for the benefit of choirs organized in connection with girls' clubs and similar bodies. Important progress has also been made with the scheme for the publication of musical compositions by British composers.

The report goes on to say that the work of editing the church music of the Tudor and Elizabethan period is progressing satisfactorily.

For those who do not remember what was said on this subject in the previous report, it may be mentioned that the committee decided to undertake the production of the church music of that period, which at present lies practically unknown in the British Museum and other libraries in the United Kingdom. The services of Dr. Terry, who has made a lifelong study of the subject, were secured as editor, and it was considered that the work would require five years for completion. Two editions are to be issued, a complete library edition, which will serve as a classical record of the compositions in question; and a popular edition of the more outstanding works, printed in a cheap and readily accessible form. Both of these are to be entrusted to the Clarendon Press, though no printing will be undertaken until after the war.

Dr. Terry has enlisted the aid of several other experts in the work, and has formed a committee consisting of the following: Mr. Arvill, Dr. Buck, Dr. Bellows, Mr. Howell, the Rev. A. Ramsbottom, Miss Stainer, Miss Townsend-Warner, and Dr. Wood. Periodic meetings are held under the chairmanship of Dr. Terry, for discussion and interchange of opinions on all points connected with the edition, and individual members have undertaken the examination of a number of manuscripts with a view to their final preparation for the printer.

Opportunity has been taken to peruse music manuscripts of the period in most of the libraries of the United Kingdom, where material exists. The report states that in the great cathedral libraries, many very important manuscripts have been found, and that the authorities have kindly placed all facilities at the disposal of Dr. Terry or of his committee. The existence of many of these manuscripts was not generally known, and composers have been discovered whose names have been entirely forgotten, but whose work is no less distinguished than those of musicians of established reputation. It is most gratifying to know that the committee have been instrumental in bringing such works to light, and thus making available to the public a great national heritage.

How great that heritage is, and how nobly it may be utilized, was indicated in the preceding report, to which reference has already been made; the words there used may be quoted in full, for it would be difficult to express more succinctly the greatness of the legacy or its value to the musical revival of the present age.

"Musical appreciation and talent during the Tudor and Elizabethan period," it says, "undoubtedly reached a very high level. Great Britain then was one of the great musical countries, but later a remarkable change came about. During the first half of the Eighteenth Century, music in England was dominated by Handel, who, by preference, brought over foreign singers and players from the Continent. The result was that composers and performers in this country fell more and more into the background; after the time of Handel matters grew, if anything, worse, and in the Nineteenth Century British musicians had often to adopt foreign names to obtain a hearing. In short, this country came to regard music as a costly exotic to be imported from abroad for the amusement of the rich. Our native art, except in a few isolated instances, virtually ceased to exist; the delight and skill in music

which, during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, had been the possession of the whole people at large, had now almost completely passed away.

"Since the latter part of the Nineteenth Century a revival has taken place, and at the present time there are probably more musicians of real distinction in this country than there have been at any time since the reign of James I. But what is even more important, the music which they represent is of popular and national value. The revival of interest in our native folk songs and folk dances, and the establishment throughout the country of competition festivals, in which choirs of villages and small towns can sing and take delight in music, is to be hailed with satisfaction as evidence of the existence of higher musical ideals. The present time, therefore, is propitious for putting before all classes of the public the native work of British composers of outstanding merit, because the people have reached again a stage of musical development and appreciation comparable with that which distinguished the Tudor and Elizabethan era."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

Two treatises on harmony, published by G. Schirmer, New York and Boston, are, "Aural Harmony," Part I, by Franklin W. Robinson, price \$2.50 net; and "Harmony in Piano-forte Study," by Ernest Fowles, price \$1 net. Both books are pedagogically interesting because they are built on the present, vital interest which the writers feel in their subject, rather than on the authority of old theorists or on the example of master composers. They are both free from the scholastic sterility of Jadasohn, who whipped his teaching in with a birch switch; as well as from the documentary compulsion of Prout, who proved everything by Beethoven. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Fowles begin their instruction from their own experience and conviction, relying on nobody's historic say-so. The one strives to make students understand that music is for the ear, not for the eye, and endeavors to teach a vocabulary of chords and to inculcate a sense of harmonic style. The other does his best to encourage students to be inventive and to improvise on the piano. The one appeals to the earnestness of aspiring musicians, the other challenges their originality.

The French publication, Les Annales, tells of a reporter from a Parisian journal who called on Debussy in the year 1915 with the object of discovering what new work the composer was engaged upon. Leading his visitor to the window, Debussy pointed out a group of young soldiers who were learning to play the bug and beat the drum.

"There!" he exclaimed, "that is the only music that has interested me since the war!"

Long before August, 1914, Debussy had decried the kind of musical criticism which emphasized the superiority of German music over French music. "People," he wrote, "have grown so used to hearing it said that in the matter of musical performances and opera presentations everything given in the important cities of Germany is superior to whatever may be given in ours, that this expression is being accepted as absolute truth. Yet here there has been some exaggeration. In Austria I have listened to the famous symphony orchestras. They were very fine, I will admit, but I would not say that they are superior to those of our artistic associations of Paris. In general, the German players and singers show more constancy in their work and furnish the needed effort more readily than ours. We of France are a people admirably intelligent and marvelously talented, but we have, furthermore, an exceptional faculty for assimilation; we lack constancy alone. We do not like to give ourselves to labor, and it is only this that detracts from our work."

"Negro Folk Songs," a collection of four pieces arranged by Mrs. Natalie Curtis Burlin in "The Hampton Series," is issued by G. Schirmer, New York and Boston. The collection is described as the first of a set of four booklets, each to contain four standard songs for male quartet. The pieces in this group are "O Ride in Jesus," "Go Down, Moses," "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" and "Good News, Charlie's Comin'."

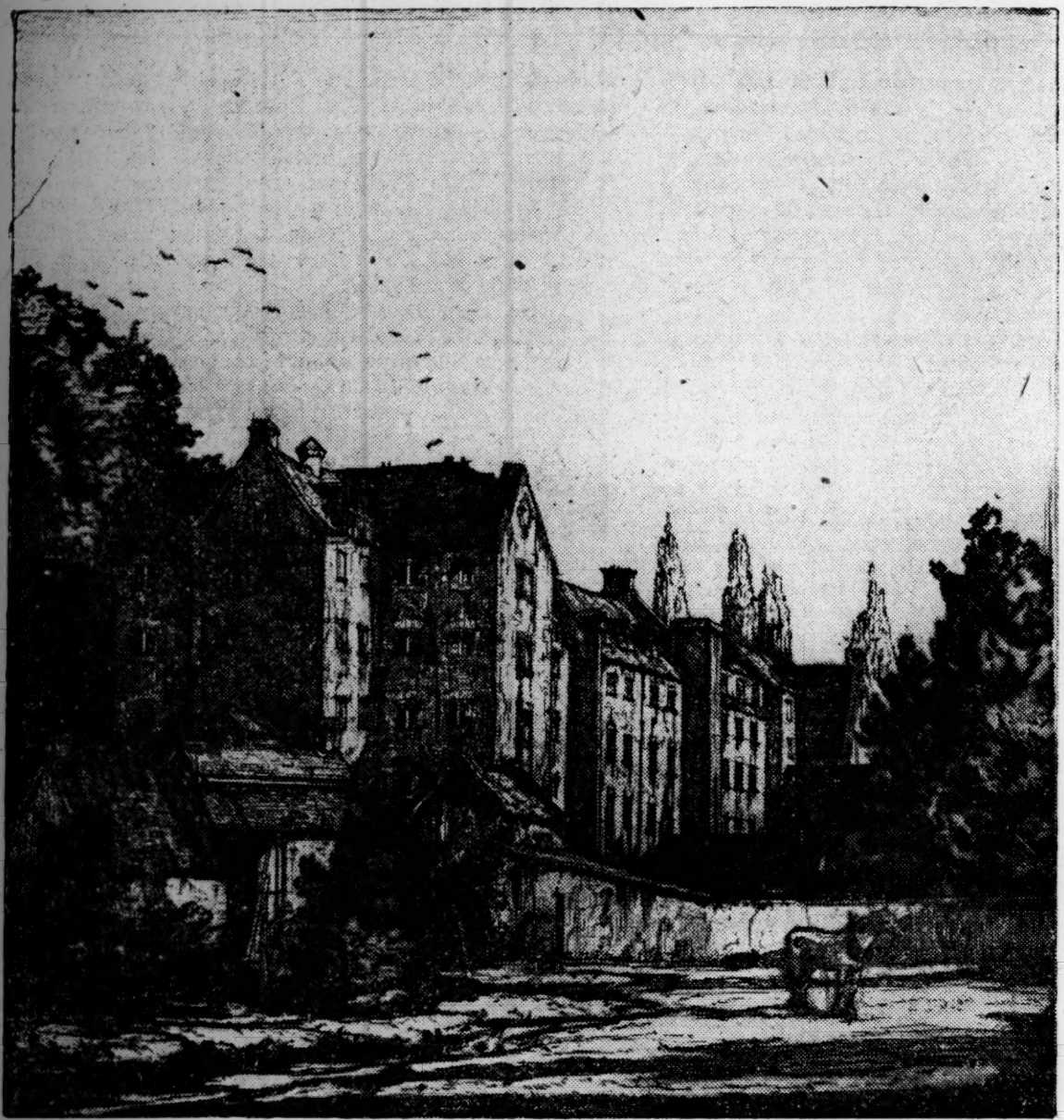
BANDMASTERS AS SONG LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Stanislao Gallo, Emil Mollenhauer and Theron D. Perkins, directors of the Sunday band concerts which are given on Boston Common and in Franklin Park and Marine Park, have lately introduced community singing into their programs, inviting their audiences to sing patriotic songs to the accompaniment of the band. They are among the first musicians in Boston to welcome a movement which long ago started in a number of localities of the West.

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THE HOME FORUM



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A Mill in the Cotswolds

One of the characteristic features of that part of the Cotswolds which is included in the Stroud valley and its immediate neighborhood is the number of industries carried on in what is, at the same time, a thoroughly country district. The wool trade has been established thereabouts since the Middle Ages, and in the days of Edward III weaving began, while during the same reign Cirencester wool had won a name for itself, it is said, as far south as Florence. The sheep which furnished the wool on the uplands of the Cotswolds, the weaving was carried on in

the valleys, and, as time went on, much of the cloth found its way on pack horses to Bristol to be exported to the Continent.

In the reign of Elizabeth the coming of Huguenot refugees who were skilled in weaving gave the industry a fresh impetus, and testimony to its prevalence may be found in the names of the older inns in the district, for "Rams," "Woolpacks," "Lambs," and "Fleeces" are plentiful in the neighborhood. In spite of a certain amount of decline in the trade in the middle of the Nineteenth Century it still flourishes, and the wool mills of the Stroud valley ply their trade busily and successfully at the present time. Although weaving is the most ancient industry in the district it is very far from being the only one, and many others are carried on, some of them, indeed, in the old mills once devoted to the wool trade. The old mill buildings standing by the side of the streams which run down the

valleys are, many of them, very beautiful. Some of them show the gables and high-pitched roofs so characteristic of much of the earlier Cotswold architecture, while others, later in date, are severer and plainer in their outlines, but hardly less effective. They help to give a specially distinctive note to this part of the Cotswold district, which, with its richly wooded valleys, breezy commons, beautiful old dwelling houses, picturesque hill villages and wide views of the Severn and the Welsh hills, might seem already to possess distinctive features enough.

The mills all stand at the bottoms of the valleys by the banks of the streams which first brought the weaving industry to the locality, and there is no doubt but that, in this case, at any rate, the manufactures of a neighborhood add to its beauty as well as to its prosperity, and in no way destroy its rural character.

Brander Matthews and Early New York

The house which my father purchased in 1859 to present to my mother was a spacious and commodious dwelling on the east side of Fifth Avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, in what was then the most attractive part of that most famous of residence thoroughfares, a part now wholly unattractive. . . . When we moved into 101 Fifth Avenue there was not a shop of any kind anywhere up and down the length of the stately street. So hostile was the sentiment of the dwellers on the avenue to the invasion of trade that it must have taken desperate courage for the first shopkeeper to intrude into the consecrated region, and all the more extraordinary is it, therefore, that the breach should have been made by a member of a calling so timorous. . . . Yet, less than half-a-dozen years after we had settled in our new home, George Arnold rined a wall of lament that the avenue was

"falling from grace
At a terrible pace.
I hear, when I promenade there,
Strange voices of grief in the air,
And I fancy I see
The sad sisters three,
With their black trailing dresses
And dishevelled tresses,
Go, solemn and slow,
To and fro,
In their woe,
Sighing,
And crying,
Eheu! Eheu! Eheu!
There's a tailor in Fifth Avenue!"

Even in 1860, when we took possession of our new home, the residences on Fifth Avenue had pushed themselves only so far up town as the crest of Murray Hill, and the mile or so that stretched up to the still incomplete Central Park was but sparsely built on. Union Square and Madison Square (which had recently become celebrated as the abode of Miss Flora McFlimsey) were all girt about by solemn brown-stone, high-stoop residences, of an unimaginative monotony; there was also a corresponding settlement of the older New York families as far east as Stuyvesant Square. On the north side of Union Square was the spacious residence of Mrs. Parrish, soon to serve as the first house of the Union League Club; and there I was taken to gaze wonderingly at the very elaborate model, ten or fifteen feet long, of a plan for Central Park, which Mrs. Parrish had submitted and which had been rejected in

favor of that prepared by Frederick Law Olmsted.

As I try to sort out the packages in the bag of reminiscences accumulated by the not very observant boy of eight that I was then, I discover that the white marble Fifth Avenue Hotel had just been opened, and that it was considered to be truly worthy of the Empire City, more especially as it was equipped with a passenger elevator that rose with slow dignity, on a solid iron shaft thrust up out of a deep hole in the ground. And I believe that my mother once told me that I had seen Abraham Lincoln drive past the New York Hotel on his flying visit to the city to deliver the address at Cooper Union which made possible his re-nomination for the Presidency. I know that my father voted for Bell and Everett; and I think that I recall his doubts about Lincoln as an untried backwoodsman, wholly unfitted to be President at that climax of political tension.

What I do remember distinctly was my being allowed to sit up far beyond my usual hours to see the torchlight procession of Lincoln's supporters, the glittering parade of the "wide-awakes," as they were called. And I remember that a few weeks later I was permitted to behold a second nocturnal parade spectacle, the parade of the about-to-be-abolished Volunteer Fire Department, which took place in honor of the Prince of Wales.

I had attended the class for little boys at a girls' school kept by two friends of my mother's, the Misses Sedgwick; and in the fall of 1860 I was sent for the first time to a boys' school. This was kept by Mr. George C. Anthon, a nephew of Professor Charles Anthon of Columbia College; it was distant only a single block from our house, being held in a dwelling on the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street. It was a block below the Goelet house with its high iron railing, through which Henry James used to peer a few years earlier when he was a small boy, and which even then sheltered the Peacock and the Cow that Sidney Rosenfeld was to celebrate in lively verses just before this last vestige of rusticity disappeared to give place to a business building. Mr. Anthon's school had for me the further advantage of being exactly opposite the best toy-shop in New York, a dark but most alluring repository of varied goods kept by a Frenchman named Phillipoteaux. . . . Of very trifling value are my reminiscences of the two years I spent at

Sunset Among Primitive Mountains

From such meditations is the Wanderer's attention called outward; for now the valley closes in abruptly, intersected by a huge mountain mass, the stony water-worn ascent of which is not to be accomplished on horseback. Arrived aloft, he finds himself again lifted into the evening sunset light; and cannot but pause, and gaze around him, some moments there. An upland irregular expanse of world, where valleys in complex branchings are suddenly or slowly arranging their descent toward every quarter of the sky. The mountain ranges are beneath your feet, and folded together; only the loftier summits look down here and there as on a second plain; lakes also lie clear and earnest in their solitude. No trace of man now visible; unless, indeed, it were he who fashioned that little visible link of highway, here, as would seem, scaling the inaccessible, to unite province with province. But sunwards, lo you! how its towers sheer up, a world of mountains, the diadem and center of the mountain region. A hundred and a hundred savage peaks, in the last light of day; all glowing, of gold and amethyst, like giant spirits of the wilderness; there in their silence, in their solitude, even as on the night when Noah's Deluge first dried!—Thomas Carlyle.

What a Chinese Liked About the English

"If one were to ask a native of Wei-hai-wei what were the characteristics of British rule that he most appreciated, one would perhaps expect him to emphasize the comparative freedom from petty extortion and tyranny, the obvious endeavor (not always successful) to dispense even-handed justice, the facilities for trade, the improvement of means of communication. It was not an answer of this kind, however, that I received from an intelligent and plain-spoken resident, to whom I put this question." R. F. Johnston says in "Lion and Dragon in Northern China."

"What is it we like best in our British rulers? I will tell you," he said. "Our native roads are narrow pathways, and very often there is no room for two persons to pass unless one yields the road to the other. When our last rulers—the Japanese—met our small-footed women . . . along such a path they never stepped aside to let the women pass by. . . . An Englishman, on the contrary, whether mounted or on foot, always leaves the road to the woman. He will walk deliberately into a deep snowdrift rather than let a Chinese woman step off the dry path. We have come to understand that the men of your honorable country all act in the same way, and this is what we like about Englishmen."

Night Under Monte Rosa

We have come far
By goat-foot path, shrine, ridge far-
seen,
Round steep flanks dyked with rills,
Up from soft chestnut-woods to fell
and scar;
Scaling the forest-dark ravine—
Where the mountain's ancient passion
yields its tones
Dash'd broken, young and pure,
against the stones—
To see the dawn from the cloud-bearing
hills
Of shepherds, and with herdsmen to
take rest. . . .
We cast off blankets, we who have
not slept,
And cold grope forth uphill. . . .
Dawn is not yet: all's chill,
Cloud on drench'd grass, clouds
washing round the fells,
Forth over battlements and deeps
A sea of curdled fugitive cloud—
Filmy panic-pale hordes, all in flight
One way—the ice-floes of an arctic
strait;
But, through fissures, darknesses un-
told below.
Of the cordon of main Alps—no
sign. . . .
From cloud a threatening tor out-
swells;
From far abyss one glimpsed outlier
Couchant, of vassal buttresses; and
lo!
White Horn, or Tagliarfero's rigid
spine
Slanted, intense, along his ledges
sheer. . . .
A sudden breeze lifts, rending off the
pall—

Darkling Italy's white coronal
Appears. Crest of all the barrier
Wrathborn, unearthly in his fixed
mood,
Detaches from multitude,
That struggles now still,
Monte Rosa, in the lightless atmos-
phere.
Alone he dreameth, ghostly sov-
erain—
A servant, fetter'd more than we,
But by acceptance free;
A tenuous presence, rime-cold, pale
as time.
Above the bank of European cloud
Submerging like a slumber Italy,
The seven lakes, the cobweb cities
proud,
The shadow Lombardy, the silt of
time,
The march and countermarch of his-
tory—
The mountain waiteth, even as we.

Strahlhorn, Alphubel, Dom, and Al-
lelin,
Phantom Alps to the northward,
shrink withdrawn
Away from orisons none dare disturb.
Southward his wilderness, tossed line
beyond line—
Darkly surmised through heavy veil
on veil—

Of toothed basalts, bare of snow and
pine,
Out over Orta's blind chasm siddily
Wings waver forth. No insect chirp
sounds here.
No shred of whisper. . . .

And now, . . .
Slow from the zenith is downbreathed
the rose,
(Hush, the world's candle!—every
star grows pale)
Until the nine-peak'd ocean-mantling
mass
Lit—every cleft and cranny of his
snows
And sea-curved crystals into which
arose
The groaning precipices—with peace
superb,
Becomes the altar of the . . . Dawn.
Prostrate night-vapors travel down
each vale
In darkness, the obscurers, and the
frail—
But the ancient iron summit in his
shroud
Of radiance, every pike and bastion
dour
Belted with awe of glacier and
crevasse,
Floats up, transfigured, at this limpid
hour,
A walled and heavenly city, clear as
glass. . . .

—Herbert Trench (from "Ode to Italy
in Time of War," written on the
mountain of Montarone in April,
1915, before the entry of Italy into
the European war).

Jefferson to the People

I repair, then, fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate affairs to have seen the difficulties of this, the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation and the favor which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose preeminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional, and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage is a great consolation to me for the past, and my future solicitude will be to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.—From Jefferson's Second Inaugural.

On the Beach

A level sea to the edge of the world.
Purple and green and gray as steel;
A fisher-boat with its white sails
furled,
And a far black ledge where flock
the seal.
—Arlo Bates.

"The True Account"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is not a question which it is possible for a man either to ask himself or to be asked, the answer to which cannot be found in the Gospels. To the sheer materialist, the Gospels, of course, are, in a sense, like the labyrinth of Dædalus. That is to say, without the clue which Ariadne furnished to Theseus, he is likely to lose his way in them. The clue in this case, it need scarcely be said, is spiritual understanding. Without it the secret of the Biblical labyrinth must remain just the tangle which that of King Minos, at Knossos, was to the tribute of Athens. This fact was perfectly well understood by the primitive Christian Church, so that when Celsus, in his *Tristia*, True Account, hurled this very charge of the materialism of the Bible at the heads of the Church in Rome, he was, in due time, answered by Origen, that famous teacher of Caesarea, whose apology not merely settled the controversy in favor of the Christian Church, but has remained ever since a great human document.

The attack of Celsus has perished off the face of the globe. His contentions have, indeed, to be gathered from the pages of his opponent. The task, however, is not a particularly difficult one, for the reply follows the assault so closely that little is left to the imagination. It is not necessary, however, to go the whole way with Origen in order to prove that it was perfectly clear to him that the Bible, to be understood at all, must be understood spiritually. A brilliant English skeptic satirically dismisses the defense with the remark that recourse always could be had to allegory when every other argument failed the apologist. But the fact is that the Jewish Church has always done, with the "Law and the Prophets," precisely what Origen demanded should be done with them. It has used, that is to say, their history as an allegorical basis for teaching, and not as the record of divinely appointed days and nights, weeks, months, and years. And so, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 547 of Science and Health, "The Scriptures are very sacred. Our aim must be to have them understood spiritually, for only by this understanding can truth be gained. The true theory of the universe, including man, is not in material history but in spiritual development. Inspired thought relinquishes a material, sensual, and mortal theory of the universe, and adopts the spiritual and immortal."

Just in this same way, some fifteen centuries before, the Christian apologist had written, in effect, that Adam was Adam, but that he was likewise human nature, and that paradise and the story of Adam was the story of human nature in allegory. Jesus himself, it is quite clear from the Gospels, taught in this very way. Dives and Lazarus, the unjust steward, the publican and the Pharisee, were all just lessons from human nature, examples of the personal equation, as likely as not taken from some incident under his very eyes; as the flame in the golden candlesticks probably gave birth to the great simile of the light of the world, and the golden vine, hanging on the gates in the Temple Court, to the wonderful imagery of the relation of Principle to the Christ. In short, if there is any one thing made clearer than another in the Gospel record, it is the justification for Mrs. Eddy's statement, on page 320 of Science and Health, "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual."

It follows, then, from all this, that if a man is looking for help in the Bible, searching for the solution of some problem that seems too difficult for him, or for the answer to some question that is puzzling him, he must trust not to his intellectual acuteness, but to his spiritual perception. Jesus stated this quite clearly when he said, "They seeing see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand." The intellect of Judaism was largely confined to the Pharisees, but the Pharisees were spiritually blind and deaf. Whatever spiritual intuition there was, in the country, came from the fisherfolk, from the receipt of custom, or from some stray pagan soldier from Rome, or woman out of Syria-Phenicia. The reason is easy to find. The claim of intellect is the claim of a self apart from God, and if there was anything Jesus steadily warned mankind against it was this. His whole teaching was an exhortation to the world to claim the fatherhood of God, of Principle, and none other. It was this teaching which Paul crystallized in two famous sayings, which have become veritable axioms of Christianity: "For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself," and, again, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

Now it is perfectly certain that those two sayings have no practical value whatever, divorced from their spiritual meaning. The whole force of the warning to the Galatians lies in some understanding of the unreality of matter. The entire significance of the exhortation to the Philippians exists in some perception of the fact that the Mind which enabled Christ Jesus to perform his mighty works, themselves the proof of his knowledge of Principle, was that divine Mind the possession of which made him the Christ, the son of the living God. The Pharisees had all the intellectual acumen which the human mind could bestow upon them. But that intellec-

tual power never enabled one of them to heal sickness or feed the multitude, to raise the dead or walk upon the water. Nicodemus was a Pharisee, a master in Israel, but a man so fearful, by reason of his belief in the reality of matter, that in order to protect his physical personality, he came to Jesus by night, when the city slept.

And there, probably on the roof top, under the star-lit eastern sky, the master of matter met the master in Israel, and insisted to him of what? The unreality of matter: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." In other words, if the man of flesh believeth himself to be something, when matter is nothing, he deceiveth himself. He must be born again. He must, that is to say, destroy the human mind, so as to put off its subjective condition, the human body, and lay claim to his divine parentage, the Mind of Christ, so as to demonstrate the fact that, in reality, he lives, and moves, and has his being in divine Mind, God, and so is the image and likeness of that Mind.

The world which has acted, for centuries, on the belief that the human being is the image and likeness of God, on the ground that matter is created by Spirit, and that the human mind contains a man's God-given intelligence, has naturally never imitated the miracles, which depend for their repetition, not on an emotional faith in, but on a metaphysical understanding of, the teaching of Jesus the Christ. Thus, as it was in the time of Jesus, so is it today. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 319 of Science and Health, "The divine Science taught in the original language of the Bible came through inspiration, and needs inspiration to be understood."

The Groves of Blarney

The groves of Blarney
They look so charming
Down by the purling
Of sweet, silent brooks,
Being banked with posies
That spontaneous grow there,
Planted in order
By the sweet rock close.
'Tis there the daisy
And the sweet carnation,
The blooming pink,
And the rose so fair,
The daffodilly,
Likewise the lily,
All flowers that scent
The sweet, fragrant air. . . .

—Richard Alfred Milliken

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . \$4.50
Three Months \$2.25 One Month . . 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

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Up to 32 pages 2 cents 4 cents

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PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY AUG. 31, 1918

EDITORIALS

A Cosmopolitan Cockney

SINCE a Cockney has been defined as a person born within sound of Bow Bells, it is to be presumed that, with all his American citizenship, Mr. Gompers may take his place with that distinguished race. Spitalfields, where Mr. Gompers was born, lies just beyond Bishopgate Without; and the street which contains Mr. Gompers' birthplace must, consequently, have been part of the land of the great Priory of St. Mary Spital, which stood there amongst green fields at the end of the Twelfth Century. Five centuries later, when Louis XIV and the French bishops were engaged in revoking the Edict of Nantes, and making France impossible for a Protestant to live in, the Huguenot weavers shook the dust of the country off their feet, and migrated across the Channel to a country where they were secure of being able to practice their religion in peace. Hundreds of these men settled in what is today known as Spitalfields. There they built their picturesque houses, with their lighted lofts, and practiced their trade with such success that the silk weaving of Spitalfields became a great British industry.

It was in such scenes that Mr. Gompers was born, and amidst such surroundings that he passed his youth. The "Great Bell of Bow" hammered out its hours, over the roofs of London, until the day came when the Cockney cigarmaker migrated, like the silk weavers before him, and found his way to the United States. The rest of Mr. Gompers' career is tolerably well known. He has become the captain of the American labor unions. And in this capacity he has journeyed to his old home, in a great crisis, in the struggle called Armageddon, in an effort to bind all the labor of the allied countries together in a solid determination to fight out the war until not merely German militarism has been crushed, but a thing much more insidious than that, German kultur, has been handcuffed, and the world, in President Wilson's phrase, "made safe for democracy." It is no good pretending that the mission of Mr. Gompers is an easy one. It is, to put it quite frankly, a singularly delicate one. He goes to the country of his birth, but he goes as a citizen of another country, and he goes to endeavor to reconcile the division in the Labor Party of the country of his birth, so that the war may be prosecuted, in accordance with the wishes of the overwhelming mass of the allied peoples. Now curiously enough Mr. Gompers arrived in London in the midst of a condition not altogether unknown to him, a great strike. Not only was it a great strike, but it was a most peculiar one, for the men who have come out were the whole body of the famous London Metropolitan Police. As a consequence Mr. Gompers will see London even more unlike itself than usual. The "gentlemen in blue" will not hold up the traffic for the United States army motor car in which he rides. That office will be performed for him by a special constable, whose only uniform is his truncheon and a badge. And so Mr. Gompers will view London, for the first time in his life in the midst of a great war and a police strike, and the condition is not one which is likely to arise again.

Now whether or no Mr. Gompers will feel at liberty to address the Metropolitan Police force, or whether the Metropolitan Police force desires to be addressed by Mr. Gompers, is just one of those things, which, as Lord Dundreary says, "No fellow can tell." But in any case Mr. Gompers has a higher mission in London than the settlement of a police strike. His mission is to unite British labor against kultur, and to persuade Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden that it is absolutely impossible to make terms with German labor, when German labor is, in its degree, every whit as tarred with kultur as the Headquarters Staff. It is also his mission to endeavor to persuade Mr. Henderson that peace by negotiation with Germany is an impossibility, seeing that peace by negotiation with Germany means peace by negotiation with the General Staff, who, if they could once succeed in making a German peace with the Allies, would account for the Labor Party and the Socialists in Germany with subsequent rapidity and thoroughness.

Now whatever Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, or Mr. Henderson may think on the subject, Mr. Gompers is under no delusion as to the meaning of kultur and the way to combat it. One thing, he told the representatives of the press, on his arrival in Liverpool, that labor in the United States was unalterably determined upon, and that was

To stand by our republic, and with our allies to the end until the war is won. That is the unanimous expression of the organized labor movement of the United States, and represents the view of the people of the United States. There can be no change in that clear, clean cut policy and purpose.

Indeed in order to place his meaning quite beyond misrepresentation he went on to explain that American labor would neither meet representatives of the enemy countries nor agree to any proposals for such a meeting until the war had been won. Mr. Gompers then, it is clear, is not in the boat which is manned by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Henderson, and of which all of them appear to be the captain. He is as determined as President Wilson himself that this war, in which no member of the Anglo-Saxon race ever wished to be involved, having been forced upon that race, shall be fought to a finish, and that the finish shall be such that there shall be no room, after peace has been signed, for a reestablished vehmgericht in Berlin to undertake another campaign of kultur, in order to weld the people of Germany once more into an instrument fashioned for fastening the chains of autocracy and militarism on a defenseless world.

No person in the allied countries wishes to destroy the German people, or to disrupt the German nation. But the people of the allied countries cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the German people have been willing

participants in the schemes of the Berlin vehmgericht to establish an ascendancy, over the world's peoples, for the purely materialistic aggrandizement and enrichment of the Germans themselves. That is not the verdict of an outsider, it is the verdict, amongst others, of one of the men who helped to build up the German military machine, and it is a verdict to which it is quite futile for men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. Henderson to close their eyes. Amiability is no doubt a very charming quality in its way, but amiability which degenerates into weakness of judgment and infirmity of purpose is not the keystone of the gateway of a world made safe for democracy.

The Gasoline Restriction

WHEN the British, French and Italian public, and the German and Austrian public, for that matter, learn that such words as "hardship" and "sacrifice" are sometimes used in connection with the request of the United States Fuel Administration that Sunday pleasure automobilism shall be suspended for the time being in the territory east of the Mississippi, in order that the supply of gasoline may be conserved, they will, to say the very least, be surprised, for the time that has elapsed since pleasure motoring in any of those countries, or in any part of Europe, has been permissible, or would have been possible if permissible, has now run into years. Petrol was one of the first commodities removed from general consumption in the countries involved in war four years ago. Long before such removal, restriction and high prices had combined in the United Kingdom, in France and presumably in the Central Empires and elsewhere on the Continent, in neutral as well as in warring countries, practically to eliminate private motoring.

It is right that the rest of the world should know, however, that while war "hardships" and war "sacrifices" are, in any true sense, or relatively speaking, still practically unknown in the United States, and while there are many who will regard the Sunday restriction on motoring as a deprivation, the overwhelming majority of the American people, pleasure automobile owners included, have long been prepared to comply, promptly and cheerfully, with any demand for which the exigencies of war may call.

Doubtless, there will be some regrets over the loss of the Sunday spin into the country, through the valleys, over the hills and along the seashore, but they will go no deeper and last no longer than have regrets over the curtailment of wheat flour, of sugar, of artificial light, and of other things which, in pre-war times, seemed essential in the daily lives of the multitude. The only time complaint is serious or widespread in the United States, over war restrictions of any kind, is when they are manifestly unnecessary, as, for instance, in the case of coal, a shortage in which would be directly traceable, not to the war, but to incompetence or cupidity.

There are tens of thousands of people who will be excluded from pleasure motoring altogether by the Sunday restriction, because Sunday is their only day of leisure. It should not be impossible, or very difficult, to rectify this inequality. Among the hundreds of thousands who can, and who do, motor for pleasure every day in the working week, enough will, no doubt be found ready voluntarily to forgo one day's recreation, if thereby the stock of gasoline may be conserved so as to permit their neighbors, who are occupied with affairs during the rest of the week, to motor on Sundays. A card permit, or car tag, system which would prevent the restriction from bearing inequitably on any class, could easily be devised and put into operation.

The whole matter is, for the present, left to the civic, patriotic and neighborly spirit of the public east of the Mississippi. Through voluntary cooperation with the government, and through a workable, friendly understanding among themselves, an arrangement can be made by which an equitable distribution of the pleasures of automobilism may be made possible. Selfishness has no place in the relationship that should exist between all the people at this time, and there will be less occasion and less excuse than ever for the use of such terms as "hardship" and "sacrifice" if, in the matter of automobile regulation, as in everything else, the spirit of the Golden Rule shall be scrupulously observed.

A Lithuanian Monarchy

TO the great majority of people, Lithuania has hitherto been little more than a name. The war, however, has brought it into sudden prominence. Overnight, as it were, the Lithuanians stood forth from the great Russian family as a distinct race with national aspirations. A branch of the Indo-Aryan race, they claim to bear no racial relation to either the Slav or the Teuton. When, therefore, Lithuania, in common with the Ukraine, strove to break the ties which bound her to the Muscovite's Empire and proclaimed her newly formed republic, it was seen that European Russia was composed of an artificial grouping of diverse nationalities held together merely by the solder of tzardom. Lithuania is a distinct entity, not merely a Baltic province. Though in times past her boundaries were sometimes absorbed within those of Poland, the individuality of the country never ended, and racially and linguistically, the Lithuanians remain distinct to this day.

When, with the connivance of the Bolsheviks, Germany proceeded to occupy the Baltic Provinces, she announced her intention of "restoring Lithuania as an independent state allied to the German Empire by an eternal, steadfast alliance." To show what she meant by steadfastness, she proceeded to bestow upon her the blessings of kultur by incorporating Lithuania in Germany as a vassal kingdom under a German prince. To this "praiseworthy" end, Germany, in spite of the open opposition of the Lithuanians, now announces that she has raised the Duke of Urach, a prince of the Württemberg family, to the position of ruler over Lithuania, under the title of Mindaugas II, a name which is supposed to assure the continuation of the ancient royal line. Here, then, is a concrete illustration of what Germany meant when she declared that her intervention in and occupa-

tion of Lithuania was synonymous with Lithuania's freedom. That "freedom" took the form of replacing the incipient republic with a monarchy "made in Germany." But it went even farther. Germany proceeded to remove many thousands of able-bodied men to Germany where, by their work in munition factories, they would experience more fully the blessings of kultur. Thousands of others were quietly, but forcibly, relieved of certain material cares by the wholesale appropriation of their property, including household effects.

The political situation in Lithuania would, indeed, be farcical if it were not so tragic. Something of the perfidiousness of German policy is conveyed in the words of Maximilian Harden, the "Greek chorus" of the German ruling powers, when, writing of the advocates of the Baltic province annexations, he says that they have shown "not a spark of intelligence for the sacred value of the personality of peoples." Happily, the fate of Lithuania does not rest with the Bolsheviks, who, with Pecksniffian unctuousness, protest their "disinterestedness," or with its present German masters. The Lithuanians have sturdy champions of themselves in the million or more of their countrymen on the American Continent, represented by the Lithuanian National Council at Washington, which is in close touch with the national council at Vilna, the Lithuanian capital.

Throughout the history of human struggles for freedom, it might be difficult to find an instance where men have fought in order to saddle their country with the burden of a foreign tyranny. The Lithuanians are no exception. As they point out in their manifesto: "Lithuanians have come into contact with American liberalism while employed in the mines and factories of the United States; they have a small opinion of monarchy, and are emphatically opposed to German rule of any kind." The Lithuanians, moreover, have the inspiring example of Polish constancy to a national ideal at their very doors. One and all realize that it is their existence as an appanage of the Imperial German Confederation, and not as an autonomous people, which has been determined upon by the present German rulers of Lithuania. Happily the question of Lithuania's future is not to rest with the German war lords, but with the Allies, at the coming peace conference.

The River Seine

THOUGH the Seine has apparently escaped any prominent part in the present war, it has shown that well-known tendency of getting into French history which is one of its greatest assets. There is the example of the Franco-Prussian War, when there was trouble because the Germans sank British ships in the stream, though the result of the international dispute is all but lost in the voluminous correspondence conducted between Great Britain and the offenders. This time, however, the Seine has come into the war through Havre, the military port and base of dispossessed Belgium; through Rouen, which has the temporary aspect of a Little Britain, and through at least two of its distinguished children, the River Oise and the Marne. There has always been, indeed, an intimate association of the River of France with France's fortunes. In days of Norman conquests, the frontiers were placed at La Roche Guyons, on its banks; and today, as one looks up at Richard Cœur-de-Lion's "Saucy Castle" of Gaillard, which Richard built as the most outlying bastion of his Normandy, the feeling that the river was somehow conscious of its power to save France from her enemies becomes irresistible.

This peculiar association of the Seine with France's history accounts, perhaps, in a measure, for the particular bent of the Frenchman toward the stream. An Englishman, most assuredly, would have made more practical use of a river so full of scenic charm and so historically rich as is the Seine. But in comparison with, say, the Englishman, in his active enjoyment of his Thames, the Frenchman stands somewhat aloof from his beloved river. When Zola wrote of the Seine, he showed what the admiring eye could catch of vistas and noble buildings along its quays. Sardou reversed the process by writing rapturously of the glorious events the Seine had witnessed across the ages as the story of France unfolded itself upon its banks. The Frenchman is not essentially a sportsman, or a man of the outdoors. The Seine is to him only in a limited sense a Thames, with its row boats, punts and canoes, its sailing boats and boat houses, and its al fresco picnics. It is his history book. Let the numerous stone quays of Paris and its vicinity be witness of that. There are the quays Voltaire and Anjou, Bourbon and Conti, Henri IV and l'Horloge, Passy and d'Orsay, and perhaps a dozen others equally renowned through the past.

Perhaps there are no other spots more beloved of the Parisian than these stoutly walled banks. He has crowded them with activity. The parapets, all but hidden by the boxes of the second-hand booksellers, have become famous to every booklover and bibliophile in the world; whilst below, almost unnoticed, humble trades and professions are plied, like those of the washers and shearers of pet dogs, the anglers, and the bargees. The Paris bargee is a celebrity who perhaps may yet find his recording William W. Jacobs. He has, however, been caught and fleetingly photographed by R. L. Stevenson in his "Inland Voyage." With what enthusiasm, indeed, the great novelist delighted in telling of these "dry-land" sailors who reach Paris by the canals or by the Marne and the Oise from the north of France, who carry their families and the rest of their possessions in their floating homes. After a few hours with "R. L. S." there is left with one a delightful impression of clean linen curtains framing shining window frames, of women and children basking under awnings, and of flower boxes grouped round the tiller.

The Ile de la Cité, the Island of Paris, which sails the waters of the Seine like a great vessel, the golden mast of which is the spire of Sainte Chapelle, has always been the axis of France as well as of Paris. The Pont Neuf early became its main thoroughfare, and it used to be a saying of the Paris police that if, after watching the bridge for three days, they did not see a particular man cross it, it was certain that he had left Paris. And of course, if one be a true Parisian, he will know beyond

all doubt that the Seine and Paris are one, and are loath to part with each other. That, apparently, is why the Seine makes those broad, deep curves, bending like mighty Ulyssean bows, on the northwest of the city, why it bestows upon Paris not only the beauty of ever-changing vistas, but those outlying jewels like St. Cloud and Sevres, Neuilly and Meudon, Boulogne and St. Germain, and a score of others which the city has boldly appropriated as suburbs.

Twice since the war began, the enemy has crossed the Marne, and the Marne flowing to Paris, has sent its waters under the score or more bridges and brought its message. But each time the waters have told Paris of victory. Now it is the turn of the Oise. But the waters of the Oise go, not to Paris, but to Vernon, Gisors, and Rouen, and thence to Havre, where the seed of the Belgian nation lies dormant. The story the Oise tells, however, is always one of hope.

Notes and Comments

TO AN alert and intelligent observer, up a tree anywhere along the western front at the present time, it must seem an assumption within reason that the rear guard of the allied armies will be hanging their clothes to dry on the whole von Hindenburg line within the next week or so.

THE question has gone the round of the press of the United States: "Why is it that aeroplanes are not equipped with parachutes?" To answer this question, one might very well use the familiar reply made to a similar negative poser: "Because they are." A dispatch from the front said that a German escaped from his burning machine by a parachute, and a recent number of The London Graphic depicted both the pilot and his observer sailing down to earth whilst their machine was in flames.

SUGAR has been the subject of some interesting quotations in Notes and Queries. Some evidence of the early date at which it was known in England is gained from a book on medieval Venice, in which the author says that during the dogship of Doge Speranzo, in the early years of the Fourteenth Century, "one Tommaso Loredano exported a large quantity of sugar to England by the hands of Nicoletto Basadonna. The sugar was exchanged in London for wool coming from San Bitolfo, that is St. Botolph's town or Boston; and this wool was put on two 'cocche,' or merchant ships, to be carried to Flanders, the headquarters of the weaving trade, from whence the Venetian trader was to carry manufactured cloth or linen back to Dalmatia or the Levant."

MISSOURI is going about the matter of collecting and arranging data relating to its part in the great war in a systematic fashion, the active agency in the work being the State Historical Society. That institution is collecting photographs and brief biographies of Missourians engaged in the struggle while accurate information is obtainable. Missouri is playing a very important and creditable part in this struggle of the centuries, and it is determined to leave to future historians and generations a true record of its sacrifices and achievements in behalf of world democracy.

GOTHAM of Mother Goose fame has passed, along with the sale of his estates, out of Lord Howe's possession. The fame of Gotham and her "Merrie Tales" is very old indeed, for though the Tales only appeared in print in 1550, Gotham had made her reputation long, long before. It was the men of Gotham who, to secure eternal spring, built a wall round a cuckoo, and who, owning two windmills, pulled one down because there was not enough wind to keep both going. Their folly does not seem to have been indulged in at home only, for it is written that:

Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl,
And if the bowl had been stronger
My song would have been longer.

NEW ORLEANS is to give the second week in September over to play. Practically all the activities of the city will, for six days, be devoted to the task of amusing the children, the idea being that the school year should be inaugurated as free as possible from the influence of war. "School as usual," "Childhood as usual," seem to be the inspiring mottoes. In other words, the adults in the Crescent City are apparently convinced that the war can be carried on and won without in the least shading the happy path of youth. No essential work is to be neglected; rather is the essential work of keeping the children as aloof as possible from the somber side of things to be added.

A LONG time ago, a keen observer of human nature put on record his discovery that a small borrower never leaves the doorway of a bank without looking one way and walking the other. A rival of this observer has just turned up. His conclusion, after years of patient observation, is, that one never sees a small boy and a brass band moving in opposite directions.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes a long list of names of American public men who were prominent a few years ago and asks: "How many students in the high schools and colleges would recognize any considerable number of these names or have any idea of the nature of the services rendered the country by their owners?" Not many, of course. If the list had been one of baseball pitchers, catchers, rightfielders, and shortstops, it might have been different. The war, however, is going to change all this. It was high time that something should change it.

IN MAKING the announcement that, in compliance with the demand of the government that all available men shall be released for war work, they are dropping all save one man from each of their orchestras, the theater managers of Milwaukee, Wis., intentionally or unintentionally, omit to specify what one is retained. It is possible to see where some people, especially those unschooled in Wagner, might hesitate to court an evening with the bass viol.